PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,780—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903. **PRICE 4 ANNAS.**

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	31st Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6325	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb- 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecorzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	S. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT

REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials vis China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

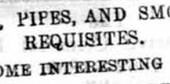
BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS viâ CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Bombay.
27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 4,323 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd February.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR ALL BRANDS OF INDIAN, MANILLA, HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS, BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.

ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)

SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.

FRESH OYSTERS

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS, LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

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JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MOUNTERS,

Opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
18 CARAT GOLD KEEPER RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

GRAND SELECTION OF LADIES' HALF HOOP AND OTHER RINGS.

Any design not ready in Stock can be made to order.
Gems selected from the Packet
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.
GEM RINGS from RS. 20 to any Price.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Litho graphing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S } GRAND
HARMSTON'S } CIRCUS
HARMSTON'S }
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT } At 9-15
TO-NIGHT }
TO-NIGHT }
ON THE MAIDAN.

FIRST } CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST }
FIRST }

FIRST APPEARANCE OF NEW ARTISTES.
The Funny Tramp Cyclist and Real Rough Rider,
TOM POWERS.
THIS ACT IS TOO FUNNY FOR WORDS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE BORAL BROTHERS,
Indian Gymnasts, Etc.

NEW COMIC ENTREES
By the Great French Clowns.

THE GREAT VALDARES,
CHAMPION TRICK CYCLISTS.

JOHN WELBY COOKE,
"ABSOLUTE MASTER OF THEM ALL."

SPRING AND FLY,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION JUMPING DOGS.

The Original Musical Burlesque,
THE DAMEN KAPEL,
OR LADIES ORCHESTRA.

REMEMBER WE CAN CHANGE OUR PROGRAMME
"WHEN WE ADVERTISE TO DO SO."
We bring you an entertainment Clean, New and Novel, and by that standard so shall we be Judged.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31st.
Children Half Price to all parts of the Circus.
BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be Booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURES.

MR. T. D. VELANKAR, B. Sc., L. M. and S. will deliver a series of three LECTURES, in the FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT LABORATORY, Grant Medical College, on TUESDAYS, commencing from TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1903 at 4-30 p. m.
SUBJECT.—PHYSIOLOGY—"The Heart and the Modification in its action under different conditions." All members of the Medical profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 28th January, 1903.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1903,

WILL BE HELD ON THE OVAL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 17TH, THURSDAY, THE 19TH and FRIDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

SADDLE HORSES.
CHARGERS.

Class 1. English and Colonial Chargers.
" 2. Chargers of other Classes.
" 3. Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Classes 4 & 5. Troop Horses and N. C. Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, and the Mounted Police.
4—English and Colonial Horses
5—Horses of other Classes.

HUNTERS.

Class 6. Heavy-Weight Hunters up to 14-stone of over. } See Clause 12 General Conditions.
" 7. Light-weight Hunters.
" 8. Hunters 14-2 and under.
" 9. Hunters, Arab and Country-bred (Horse or Pony).
" 10. Hunters, English and Colonials, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
" 11A. Hunters, Arabs and Country-breds, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
" 11B. Best Hack, 14-2 or under, the property of gentlemen resident in Bombay or neighbourhood who possess no other horse of any description.
Classes 10 and 11A.

N. B.—Exhibits must have been out six times at least with the Hounds.

No winners of first prizes in classes 6 to 9 are allowed to be shown in Classes 10 and 11.
A special prize will also given for the best Hunter in the Show.

LADIES' HORSES.
(To be ridden by Ladies.)

Class 12. Arabs and Country-breds.
" 13. Other classes over 14-2.
" 14. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

POLO PONIES.

Class 15. Heavy-weight Arabs and Country-breds. } See Clause 13, General Conditions.
" 16. Light weight Arabs and Country-breds.
" 17. All Polo Ponies.
Class 18. Ponies suitable for Polo, 14-1 and under.

HARNESS HORSES.
SINGLE HARNESS.

Class 19. Arabs and Country-breds (Horse or Pony).
" 20. Other classes over 14-2.
" 21. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

PAIRS IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

Class 22. Pairs.

TEAMS AND TANDEMS.

Class 23. Teams.
" 24. Tandems.
N. B.—No post entries will be accepted in any of the classes.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES.
STALLIONS.

Class 25. Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
" 26. Arab Stallions over 14 hands and under.

BROOD MARES.

Class 27. Arabs and country breds. } Suitable for breeding purposes.
" 28. Other classes over 14-2.
" 29. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

BEST COUNTRY-BRED.

Class 30. Best Country-bred Horse, Mare or Gelding.

BEST NEW IMPORTATIONS.

N.B.—Name of Importer to be given with entry.

Class 31. Mare or Gelding, 15 hands or over, suitable for an Officer's Charger or Hunter. } Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1902.
" 32. Mare or Gelding, 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo Pony or Hack.
" 33. Best Arab landed in Bombay, since 1st July, 1902, by bona fide Horse Shippers, for sale in India.

JUMPING COMPETITIONS.

Class 4. For Horses.
" 35. For Ponies 14-2 and under.

DRIVING COMPETITIONS.

Class 36. Pairs. } See Clause 16, General Conditions. These classes will be held on Friday, 20th February.
" 37. Tandems.
" 38. Single Harness.
" 39. Single Harness for Ladies only.
" 40. Best complete Turnout.

GENERAL PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS.
First Entries close on Tuesday, 3rd February.
Second Entries close on Friday, 6th February.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the Third Day.
FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Class 1. Smooth-coated Fox-Terriers.
" 2. Wire-haired Fox-Terriers.
" 3. Irish Terriers.
" 4. Airedales.
" 5. Bull-Terriers.
" 6. Greyhounds.
" 7. Bull-Dogs.
" 8. Dachshunds.
" 9. Pug, Lap and Toy Dogs.
" 10. Spaniels and Retrievers.
" 11. Other Breeds not entered in Classes 1 to 10.
" 12. Best litter of Pups (age not over 3 months).
" 13. Best Pup in the Show under 12 months.

H. WILKINSON,
W. E. CRUM,
Honorary Secretaries,
Executive Committee,
Bombay Horse Show.
Office, Customs House, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY,
AT 9-30 P. M.
by request,
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
tendered to
ALVA THE GREAT.

1. Overture.....Selected ..... THE BAND.
2. Song and Chorus, "The Chinese Dolly"..... Miss LILY SCHNEIDER and CHORUS of ALVA'S DOLLS.
3. Fan Dance..... Miss L. DONELLI.
4. Song and Dance Gavotte..... "Dancing in the Moonbeams" Misses M. and D. HUNTER and CHANDLER.
5. Musical Recitatio ..... Mr. GEO. ARNOLD.
6. Mandolins ..... Mrs. DOVE'S LADIES' BAND.
7. Coin, Card, Ball Manipulation and "The Beggar's Dream." ..... ALVA THE GREAT.

INTERVAL.

8. Selection..... THE BAND.
9. Song .....Selected ..... Mrs OTTO ERNST
10. Song .....Selected ..... Miss HUNTER.
11. Song .....Selected ..... Mr. BEN DEFRECE.
12. Song.....Selected ..... Mr. G. THOMAS.
13. Song .....Selected ..... Miss DAISY HUNTER.
14. Vocal Duet..... "There's no one in the World like you" ..... Miss DONNELLI and Mr. W. H. SMITH.
15. Vent-Requiem ..... ALVA THE GREAT.

PRICES.

Reserved Stalls..... Rs. 3 0
Dress Circle ..... " 2 0
Admission ..... " 1 0
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price.
PLAN AT SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.'s

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, BYCULLA,

FOUNDER'S DAY, 29TH JANUARY.

7-30 A. M.—HOLY COMMUNION and ADDRESS by the Venble the ARCHDEACON.
2 P.M.—CHILDREN'S SPORTS.
5 P.M.—DISTRIBUTION of SPORT PRIZES, by Mrs. W. E. SCOTT.
All interested in the Society are cordially invited to attend.

C. N. HALL,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 26th January, 1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 399 OF 1902.

Re ASUDAMAL SUNDERDAS KHUSHIRAM ASUDAMAL, KIMATRAM ASUDAMAL, and BHUGWANDAS ASUDAMAL, Multani Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Merchants in Bombay, Shikarpoor and other places, under the name and Firm of ASUDAMAL KHUSHIRAM; Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that CURSEDJI MUNCHERJI BHESANIA, the Petitioning Creditor and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on the 4th day of February, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made herein on the 20th day of December, 1902, adjudicating the abovenamed Asudamal Sunderdas, Khushiram Asudamal, Kimatram Asudamal and Bhugwandas Asudamal, Insolvents, should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged—Dated this 25th day of January, 1903.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will and two Codicils thereto of BAI COOVERBAI, widow of THUCKER CHATOORBHOOJ MOWJI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant or Bhatia Caste, residing at Girgaum. ANANDRAO VINAYAK, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant of Prabhu Caste, residing at Naviwady and PURSHOTUM WISRAM MOWJI, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant of Bhatia Caste, residing at Kalkadevi Road, executors named in the said Will and Codicils.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-fourth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 24th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, February 9th. Pupils from Bombay will leave Victoria Terminus under escort, with Concession Tickets on FRIDAY evening, February 6th.
Fresh applications for admission to the School should be made without delay
For BOYS to
The Rev. J. REDMAN, Chaplain,
Panchgani.
For GIRLS to
Miss KIMMINS, the Knowle,
Panchgani.

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STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Re. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

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IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months.....	4½
" 3 Months.....	4

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D. KING,
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

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37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

FIRST ENTRIES for BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW, to be held on FEBRUARY 17th, 19th and 20th, CLOSE on 2nd February 1903.

For Prospectus apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse and Dog Show,
Custom House, Bombay.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 16th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M, and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

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Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £93 1/4 = — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = ,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3/8 = ,,

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 21 13/16 = + 1/16
2 months hence ..... 21 13/16 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 47 1/4 = + 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris Cheques ..... 25·14 1-2 = + 2 1-2
Berlin ,, ... 20·49 1-4 = + 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3/4 = — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 1/4 pr ct = ,,
6 ,, ,, ... 3 1/4 pr ct = ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3/4 pr ct = ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = ,,

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 1/4 pr ct = + 5/8
7 day market loans ..... 3 1/4 pr ct = + 1/8

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 1-4. Jan.-Feb. Tone flat.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £66.
Yellow Metal, 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 9d.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,860,000.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 37 1-4. Feb.-March. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 36 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown 35 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 15,000. Spot 4·78 + 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·72 + 4	4·72 + 4	4·72 + 3	4·73 +3
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·74 + 3	4·74 + 3	4·74 + 3	4·66 + 3
		Sept.-Oct. 4·47 + 1	

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 38,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 37,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 ,,
,, Continent ... 43,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands ..... 9 + 5
Futures, month of March ..... 8·73 + 9
Do. do. July ..... 8·83 + 10

In New Orleans—
Spot 8 3-4
Futures month of April ..... 8·83 + 8
Do. July ..... 9·03 + 13
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 27th January 1903 :—

Cotton ..... 17,029 bales.
Wheat ..... 13,633 cwts.
Linseed ..... 1,314 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ... 2,072 ,,
Gingellyseed ..... 28,273 ,,
Poppyseed ..... 741 ,,
Groundnuts ..... 1,049 ,,
Castorseed ..... 1,010 ,,
Rice ..... 84,747 ,,
Myrabolams ..... 2,400 ,,
Cottonseed ..... 26,523 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.... 1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight. 115
Shanghai 30 do do 158 1-2
Japan 30 do do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.
Cash ... ... Rs. 97 4
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97 4
2nd do, ... Rs. 97 7

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January 6 do,
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do. 6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do. 6 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a.
Ready 8 8
Forward April-May ... 7 15
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 6 2
Do, Gujarat Forward April-May ... 6 9
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 8 4
Forward April-May ... 7 12
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 23 12
Forward April-May. ... 24 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.
Ready 37 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ... 36 0
25 ,, ,, ,, ... 35 0
50 ,, ,, ,, ... 34 0
Black Kutnee ,, ,, ... 32 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... firm.
Estimated sales 12,000
Total imports 14,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·78 +6	4.78 +6	4·78 +6	4·71 +6
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·79 +5	4·79 +5	4·79 +5	4-79 +5
		Sep.-Oct 4·52 +5	

COTTON.—The former advices from Liverpool and America have caused a steadier tone locally. Ready cotton has advanced about Rs. 1 per candy and for contracts prices are about Rs. 2 per candy higher. There has been a fair enquiry at Colaba, obiefly from exporters, for high class descriptions, and the day's sales are estimated at about 3,500 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F.G Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	154	155	— 25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	163	... do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	171	163	... do
Belati, M G	181	175	... do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	171 165	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	188	182	... do
Nagpur Kamptee do	189	183	... do
Akola (M. G.)			
Khamgaum do	164	178	... do
Karanja do			
Oomra good staple M. G.	192	186	... do
Broach do	209	...	197 25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G.	...	...	168 25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	198·99 25 do
Westerns	...	...	189 25 do

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

HANDICAPS.

The Matosaga Plate—1 Mile—Mahkoom 9 10, Chungis 9 7, Arabestan 8 6, Hakum 8 3, Wild Fox 7 10, Fakir II 7 8, Alexis 7 6, Silvermane 7 1, Musketeer 7 0, Rocket 6 10, and Sur Jumal 6 7.

The Sion Plate—6 furlongs—Narunjee 10 3, Maswood 9 9, Oriental 8 11, Faleface 8 9, Arabestan 8 7, Chancellor 8 6, Shaibool 8 5, Hakum 8 4, Panala II 8 1, Governor 7 12, Young Kohinoor 7 9, Tegris 7 6, Silver Fox 7 2, Chester 7 5, Young Taiseer 7 5, Dispute 7 0, Sur Jumal 6 12, Moselmane 6 8.

The Lingfield Plate—7 Furlongs—Fands 9 7, Fire Cracker 9 4, Spark 9 3, Gunilo 9 1, Fianet 8 10, Amarosa 8 4, Repetition 7 11, La Regina 7 8, Fivehire 7 1, Misty 7 0 and Overture 6 8, Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Victoria Stakes—6 Furlongs—Indabha 9 11, Amarosa 9 5, Min 9 0, Olga 8 13, Comeback 8 12, Alma 8 3, Bandicoot 8 0, Annie Laurie 7 9, Cinder 7 2, Optical 7 0, and Lady Smith 11 6 4, Two Top weights not accepting weights to by raised 4lb.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary M. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28th January

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—January 23, at Orai, the wife of F J Cooke, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—January 24, at Agra, the wife of Major H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COLKERS—January 23, at St Thomas' Mount, Genevieve, daughter of the late Charles M Pereyra, and widow of the late Thomas Canterbury Colkers, aged 56 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 11-46m., Low water, 5-52m., 5-32a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Bombay Gymkhana, Bowls Challenge Cup Handicap, First Round.

Bombay Education Society Schools, Founder's Day : Children's Sports, 2 p. m. Distribution of Sport Prizes, 5 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Benefit of Alva the Great, 9-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Nankin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on Saturday, the 14th February, at 5-15 p. m.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court and of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts, have been postponed to Monday, the 15th June, 1903, and the two following days.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Vinayak Ganesh, head mucadum and time-keeper employed in the Bombay Tramway Company, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on the charges of falsifying the pay sheet of the stable department of the Company for September, 1902 and criminal breach of trust, in respect of various sums collectively amounting to Rs. 50.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HASUDAMULL SUNDERDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker Kangs, and Girdharlal, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the petitioning creditor to show cause why the order of adjudication made on the 20th December last should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that the insolvents denied the allegations made by the petitioning creditor in his affidavit. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DINANATH BAPUJEE KOREBA.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor moved for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court. Counsel said that a notice of the application had been served on the Official Assignee. His Lordship ordered the insolvent's petition to be dismissed.

RE BURJORJEE DADABHOY MODY.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent had, in his affidavit, categorically denied all the allegations of the opposing creditor.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, refused to grant the insolvent any interim order.

RE NUSARVANJEE DINSHAW MISTREE.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted an order for two months.

RE SULLEMAN CASSIM UNEKAR.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE MANEKLAL HIRALAL.

On the application of Mr. Kothare the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HORMASJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALLA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said he had applied on a former occasion for an interim order, which was then refused. The insolvent had now served all the notices and was ready to proceed with his insolvency. The learned counsel applied for an interim order till the hearing. The application was granted.

RE ISSA JACOB.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE SEYMOUR HALE.

The petitions of several insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution. On the name of Seymour Hale being called out for dismissal of the petition, the Official Assignee, asked his Lordship to postpone the petition "sine die." His lordship accordingly postponed it.

RE HIRJEE RATANSEY SHA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter for two months. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, who represented the creditors, said they had no objection to a postponement for one month. His lordship accordingly granted a month's postponement.

RE HOMONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE TAR MAHOMED OOSMAN.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

OUR Ahmedabad Correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—Since I wrote to you last we have been having cloudy mornings and strong breeze all through the day. Plague has, at last, broken out in the City.

It is rumoured that Rao Bahadur Himatlal Bhirajram, the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, will very soon resign his post on account of ill-health. Mr. Himatlal has been requested by his friends to continue in his post till the end of March.

Rao Bahadur Kasavlal Nyalchund has been appointed Hony. First Class Magistrate for the Ahmedabad Municipality vice Rao Bahadur Trimbakrai Varajrai deceased.

Mr. Gulabbhai Gopalji, the Vice-Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College, retires from service on the 1st February. Mr. Malbar B. Belsare, teacher, Ahmedabad High School, is appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Haji Suleman Shaha Mahomad of Cape Town has placed a sum of Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Gujerat Vernacular Society. The Society has decided to give an annual prize for books of a certain sort written in Gujerati.

The heirs of the late Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh have given away sixty-one acres of land to the Mahipatram Orphanage.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to give a present of Rs. 200 to Mr. Mahasukhram, a local poet.

Mr. Chunilal Harilal Vakil has been appointed Additional Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad.

One Ranchod Dolatshigh of Baria has been sentenced to four months, imprisonment on a charge of perjury.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT at Harmston's Circus in the maidan a new programme will be given, and several new turns will be introduced. The programme will be augmented by the addition of a trick cycling act by Tom Powers and the Boral Brothers, who are among the cleverest of Indian gymnasts and will appear for the first time at the Circus. Mr. John Welby Ccoke, the rider who made such a sensation last week, will give another remarkable act. He will vault on to a horse going over a gate with his feet in baskets. There will be new dances, and the entertainment will conclude with a new musical burlesque which is likely to be even more amusing than the ballet which concluded the entertainment last week.

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

HUSBAND AND WIFE HANGED.

CURSON DHANA, a Hindu, and his wife Phulibai, who were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Crowe at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murder of their mistress, named Jumnabai, were hanged yesterday morning on the gibbet erected within H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay. The execution was carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Prison, and Major M. Collie, I.M.S., Jail Doctor; while about a hundred people were admitted into a separate enclosure within the Jail to witness the gruesome spectacle. It was a very long since in the history of Bombay a woman has had to pay the extreme penalty of the law. About thirty-five years ago a woman named Gunga was executed in Bombay for murdering a child for the sake of its ornaments. Until a few weeks ago it was believed that in view of the King's Coronation the sentence passed upon Phulibai would be commuted to one of transportation for life. However there were no extenuating circumstances in the case to justify a reprieve, and the appeal for mercy was rejected both by the local and supreme Governments. The prisoners, it may be remembered, murdered the man's mistress by strangulation on the 5th September last in the room of a chawl at Dadar, evidently for the purpose of enriching themselves with her ornaments and cash. They concealed the body of the deceased in the loft, and having locked the room, left Bombay for Wadhwan taking with them the ornaments and cash. They broke their journey at Ahmedabad, where, while attempting to dispose of the ornaments, they were arrested. They made statements before a magistrate at Ahmedabad and were subsequently brought down to Bombay. After they had been condemned by the High Court they were kept in the Jail pending the execution of the sentence passed upon them. During their imprisonment they continued in good health and took their food regularly. A few days after their imprisonment the woman informed the Superintendent of the Jail that she was enciente, but it afterwards proved that this was not the case. Both the prisoners had no relatives in Bombay. The man stated that he had a brother in a village in the Ahmedabad District. Two letters were written to him, but no reply was received. On the 12th December last—twelve days after the capital sentence had been pronounced—the prisoners petitioned the Government of Bombay for mercy, and a reply came on the 29th idem stating that law must be allowed to take its own course in this case. An appeal was then preferred to the Viceroy-in-Council on the 5th instant, for a commutation of the sentence, and a reply was received on the 17th idem, stating that the Government declined to interfere with the sentence.

A few minutes before the time fixed for the carrying out of the sentence both the prisoners were brought out of their respective cells into the yard with their hands bound. The man appeared firm, but the woman was very nervous and had to be supported by matrons. Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, read the death warrant to the prisoners and according to the time-honoured custom asked them if they had anything to say. The man replied that the "sirkar was the saviour, and could only save them." The woman seemed to be stultified. They were then marched to the gallows. The man mounted the scaffold without much assistance, but the woman had to be practically carried up. The noose was adjusted round the neck of each, and, the final arrangements having been made, Mr. Mackenzie gave the signal. The lever was pulled and the execution was accomplished. Death in each case was instantaneous. The bodies were allowed to remain hanging for an hour.

Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest in the Jail on the bodies of the two deceased persons. After the formal evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict that deaths were due to judicial suffocation by hanging, both the deceased having been executed in pursuance of the sentence of death passed on them by the High Court.

The bodies were then allowed to be removed for disposal.

BUTCHER ISLAND MURDER.

The sentence of death passed by the High Court upon Babajee Shiva for the murder of his wife Sundribai on the night of 6th October, at Butcher Island, has been commuted to one of transportation for life by the local Government. The prisoner, it may be remembered, had set up a plea of provocation, which the court disbelieved.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Govind Rambhow, a coppersmith, appeared in answer to a summons, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of brass and copper sheets and old brass and copper vessels, valued at Rs. 250 belonging to Vithaldas Gulabchand, a dealer in brass and copper pots at Kansara Chal, Mumbadevi. Mr. F. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Smethem, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Khoja Mitha Nathu, a dealer in copper pots.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant used to entrust the accused with broken copper and brass articles for repair, and with copper and brass sheets to prepare new articles. He entrusted the accused with the articles complained of in December last after which the accused absconded from Bombay. Eventually, however, on the 21st of December he was brought to Bombay by one Lalu, the complainant's servant, from Rolie after an absence of about fifteen days. The accused on being questioned about the property took the complainant to the house of a coppersmith named Bala Trimbak. There he told the complainant that he would return the property, which he had left in the shop of his brother Sakharam Rambhow. The next day, on the 22nd December, the complainant received certain information in consequence of which he went to Sakharam's house. Sakharam told him that the accused had given away all his (complainant's) articles to a Khoja named Habib, a servant of Khoja Mitha Nathu, a dealer in copper pots. A search warrant was granted for the recovery of the property, which was recovered from the shop of Khoja Mitha Nathu.

The accused stated in his defence that the things belonging to the complainant were in his house. He was willing to return the vessels to the complainant, and had asked him to make up the accounts which the complainant had failed to do. He had gone to his native country on account of his wife's illness. He heard there that criminal proceedings had been taken against him in Bombay. He immediately returned to Bombay and appeared in the Court to receive the summons issued against him. He was ready to deliver to the complainant the balance of copper and brass, provided the complainant, adjusted his labour account with him. The Magistrate remarked that the case was more for a civil court than for a criminal one. No criminal intention had been brought home to the accused, nor was the complainant able to identify the property before the Court as his own. The accused was discharged.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

FROM MADRAS.—The Call of the 20th Century to Awakened India, by John Murdoch, LL. D.

FROM SYDNEY.—Science of Man and Journal of the Anthropological Society of Australasia, Nos. 9, 10, Vol. V.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Kathlamet Texts by Franz Boas and Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. III 1900, and Vol. VI., 1902.

FROM PARIS.—Le Mois Medico chirurgical, No. 12. Anne 4.

FROM PARIS.—Revue de L'ecole d' Anthropologie de Paris, Nos. 11-12.

FROM PARIS.—Bulletins et memoires de la Societe d' Anthropologie de Paris, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 for 1900, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 for 1901, No. 1 for 1902.

The Honorary Secretary then read a paper on "Note on a New Type of Indian Folktales," contributed by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M.A., B.L., of Hatbwa, Bihar, which will be published in the Society's journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

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The Commissioner in a letter stated that Mr. J. Powell, Inspector in the Health Department, being over fifty-five years of age, had been allowed to retire from the 1st instant. He had rendered a net pensionable service of twenty years and eight months, for which, according to the rules, he was entitled to a pension of Rs. 93-12-0 per month, to which the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee. The sanction applied for was granted.

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Mr. Mahmobandas Ramjee seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by a majority

COORLA-DOONAR RAILWAY.

The Commissioner, by a letter, reported for the information of the Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase from the B.B.& C.I. Railway, of the materials, at a cost of Rs. 1,724, required for extending the permanent way of the Coorla-Doonar Railway from the dead end to the other side of the creek, as the Executive Engineer reported that in order to strengthen the new bund across the creek, it would be advisable to unload "kutchra" along its entire length.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

SPECIAL WARDS FOR SMALL-POX.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Health Officer on the proposal to provide separate accommodation for the treatment of cases of small-pox at the Arthur Road Hospital, and requesting their sanction and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 15,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of two wards for the purpose. The Executive Health Officer in his letter stated :—

"It has been the custom hitherto and the practice now prevails at the Arthur Road Hospital when the disease is not epidemic to treat cases of small-pox in the permanent ward under the same roof and immediately in communication with other diseases. I have repeatedly pointed this out to Dr. Choksey, and the reason assigned for it is that the temporary wards are not always ready for occupation. These temporary wards are of a very inferior kind, and are only capable of being used during the fine weather. Cases of small-pox should be treated in a ward separate and distinct from the rest of the patients which should be ready at any time for the reception of patients. It is not necessary for me to go into details over this question, but it would even strike the ordinary visitor as a peculiar method of Hospital Administration were he to see ten children suffering from measles in one ward, while in an adjoining ward three cases of small-pox, two males and one female, were being treated, while the same staff attends to relapsing fever, malaria, phthisis, or any case that is admitted. Familiarity with infectious disease of late has apparently blunted the feelings of the medical as well as the lay population of the city with regard to the necessity of the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, but this is a tendency which should be checked at once. Small-pox is a preventible disease, and every precaution should be taken to prevent it. I am very anxious that a better system of dealing with this disease should be adopted both with regard to vaccination and isolation, and, therefore, ask you to assist me in providing proper accommodation for suffering cases and stricter inquiring into the unvaccinated Goanese community. A building to accomodate 20 beds in two wards would cost about Rs. 15,000 and need not be of an elaborate kind. The staff would be temporary and during the the presence of cases in Hospital, separate from the other staff."

The Health Officer's letter was referred to a Sub-committee for consideration and report.

USE OF FOOTPATH.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that Messrs. A. Ebicajee and Co. had been allowed to place plants in tubs on the pavement in front of their premises in Battery Street, Apollo Reclamation, on payment of a nominal rental of annas four per annum, and on the understanding that no nuisance is caused to the public and that the permission is liable to be withdrawn at any time.

The chairman said the matter was one that should receive careful attention. In one of the main streets of the city as the Esplanade Road opposite the University he had noticed advertisements displayed on a covered way outside Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's premises. If that was allowed to be done in this case it might be done in another, and he was not sure that such advertisements over the footpaths were allowable.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

ON Monday the Royal party had another good day's sport at Sohagpur, Reports to hand recorded two kills since Saturday, so it was decided that two parties should go out. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess and party rode on elephants to the Nilkhan hill. The beaters brought out a fine tiger which passed between the machan of Their Royal Highnesses and that of Colonel and Miss Leslie. H. R. H. the Duke fired and hit the tiger hard in the chest. A roar and a bound forward brought him into view again. His Royal Highness hit him hard a second time and Colonel Leslie got a flying shot as he pushed forward through the bush, and the tiger fell. The second party proceeded to Morukho and soon found their tiger. He made towards the machan of Colonel Bingham but a native fell from his tree and the tiger turned towards Mr. Hewett who stopped him with a shot through the sprine and he was finally despatched. He is a very fine tiger with a short tail and well-known in the district as the Munda Bagh or the tail-less beast. He is 8 feet 6 inches long. The local natives of Ghonds are delighted at the success of the shikaris and have indulged in two weird torchlight dances around the corpses of their natural enemies. The Royal party are all in excellent health and spirits, and are keenly enjoying their novel experiences. The arrangements for their comfort made by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hewett leave nothing to be desired, and Mr. Caccia's Shikaries have given excellent sport.

THE "Daily Chronicle" learns on trustworthy authority that the first new mission in connection with the "Revolt from Rome" will be opened in the diocese of Westminster shortly and that two priests are attached to it. It is also stated that every preliminary arrangement has been made for the consecration of the first subsidiary bishop of the movement.

THE Royal party in camp in the Central Provinces has continued to enjoy excellent sport. On Saturday there was a long day's work after a herd of bison which had been marked down some fifteen miles from camp; but these animals are kittle-cattle to drive, and they eventually broke out of the beat. Monday made amends, as two good tigers were brought to bag, one falling to the Duke of Connaught and the other to Mr. Hewett.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

"A PERIOD OF FINANCIAL PROSPERITY."

WE heard so much, a little time ago, as to the condition of financial prosperity in which India found herself, that it is almost distressing to turn over the pages of the Report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency issued yesterday for the last official year. On the whole, it is said, provincial revenues showed some recovery, from the depression of previous year—"some recovery" and again a "partial return to normal conditions" is reported. Yet the report opens with this sentence: "The recurrence of the particular conditions which have stood out with disastrous prominence in the history of the Bombay Presidency during the last decade continued to be a signal feature of the events of the year 1901-02. The process of recuperation which, it had been hoped, had set in in the previous year in parts of the presidency, was considerably retarded by a third unfavourable season following immediately on two seasons of more or less intense scarcity." Neither Gujarat nor the Deccan were better off than in the previous year, for the effects of light and intermittent rainfall were aggravated by the ravages of locusts during the kharif season, while the early withdrawal of the later rains caused an almost total failure of the rabi crop. Consequently there were almost as large numbers on relief works as in the former year, and plague, which continued prevalent, produced the highest mortality on record. Trade is shown to have revived somewhat—a brisk revival, the report terms it—the imports and exports at the ports of Bombay and Karachi reaching the highest level for the last five years but much of this revival reflected an improvement in districts outside the presidency. As far more satisfactory, the compiler of the Report regards the arrest in the movement of food-stuffs and the beginnings of an increase in exports of grain. During the year a sum equal to nearly 79 lakhs of rupees was distributed in relief. Indirect charges amounted to six and-a-half lakhs, and to this must be added a contribution of fifteen and-a-half lakhs from charitable relief funds. Since the close of the year the balance of four lakhs has been expended. Fifty lakhs had to be given in the form of tagavi—seventeen more since the close of the year. Out of the total land revenue demand, 346 lakhs, 219 were collected or in process of collection at the end of the year, and 146 lakhs remitted. Yet we are in such a glorious state of "prosperity" that the Secretary of State announced the fact and causes India to be congratulated on the Speech from the Throne wherein a lame attempt was made to justify the outlay on the Durbar.

Then we had plague in the past year. Few people know how badly. But 281,740 cases and 205,920 deaths were recorded against 55,965 cases and 44,040 deaths—over five times as severely. Yet we were so happy, such a province full of Mark Tapleys, that we could rejoice and pay our share of the Delhi show—not directly, perhaps, for we were not called upon to do so directly, and our Governor paid his own expenses out of his own pocket. Many another Governor would not, but his Excellency was under no obligation to the ryot or the trader for his own camp or that of his guests. So far as the Native States under the political control of the Bombay Government are concerned, the season was only slightly more favourable than in 1900-01. The light and intermittent character of the monsoon was, particularly in the Gujarat States, insufficient for the kharif crops, while the rabi suffered severely from damage caused by rats and locusts. Revenue collections showed an improvement, it is true, but still fell short of the average anterior to the famine, and "many of the Gujarat States, notably those of the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha agencies, were compelled to raise loans from Government to meet urgent administration charges." Yet they were supposed to be happy, to be co-sharers in the feelings of jubilation produced by the proceedings at Delhi. Commercially speaking there was no money in the presidency. Joint stock enterprise was at a very low ebb. "The effects of the collapse of the Gujarat Provident Societies and the recent depression in the mill trade stand out clearly," writes the compiler, "in the number of liquidations and dissolutions." At the end of the year there were only 424 companies with a nominal capital of 2,047 lakhs as against 522 companies, and during the year 61 with a nominal capital of 85 lakhs ceased to work, and 46 which were in liquidation were finally dissolved. Then take the land under cultivation in the mofussil. Crop areas were still short of those anterior to the famine, a deficiency of a million and a-half acres. Yet the ryot was supposed to rejoice with the trader and the mill-hand. Education has already been declared to be worse than it was many years ago. The Administration Report does not go so far, but admits that both in the number of schools and in the attendance thereat there was a decline in elementary education. Collegiate, secondary, and technical education, however, made progress and do not appear to have been affected by the adverse conditions of the past five years.

If we desire to test the material wealth of the presidency, and assess the sum total of progress by the amount of real, tangible works of public utility we find, so far as Bombay was concerned, how much ground there was for the Secretary of State's boast. The total expenditure on public works declined from 235 lakhs of rupees to 99 lakhs. The bulk of the latter, viz 48 lakhs, was devoted to works in connection with famine relief. Of the ninety-nine lakhs only thirty-four were debited to Provincial Revenues and eleven lakhs to Local Funds, the rest, 54 lakhs, being Imperial charges. As we have consistently contended, had we received our share of money for public works there would have been little cause to complain of expenditure on empty display at Delhi. But that gigantic entertainment was paid for at the expense of every man, woman and child in India, and the country has lost lee-way in the matter of public works which it will take years to recover. While further proof of the improved financial position we suppose, may be found in the statement that the gross Imperial, Provincial and Local receipts amounted to Rs. 14,81 58,003 as compared with Rs. 17,00,81,941 in 1900 01 and the expenditure also declined from Rs. 12,73,92,417 to Rs. 7,90,26,471. No important drainage works were undertaken during the year, nor was any progress possible in the application of the Village Sanitation Act. If we turn to the chapter detailing the works which have been undertaken, what a sorry list it is. The erection of new quarters for the salt establishment at Trombay at a cost of Rs. 24,257 is the largest in the vicinity of the presidency town except the record of the completion of the outbuildings at Government House. Then Rs. 31,535 was devoted to the erection of a new telegraphic office at Ahmedabad, Rs. 24,604 for a new telegraph office at Rajkot, and Rs. 64,237 for the construction of new telegraph offices at Poona. A new block was added to the Telegraph office at Karachi, a Mamlatdar's kacheri was built at Vada, in Thana, at a cost of Rs. 29,992. We look in vain for the record of new roads, new bridges, new schools, drainage works, or the thousand and one things the people are entitled to receive in times of ordinary prosperity. It is when we turn over the pages of a provincial administration report that we realise how reprehensible was the holding of the Delhi show, and how lamentable its countless attendant evils. How great the cost and how limitless its disastrous consequences we shall never fully know.

THE PHILIPPINES. THE effects of the change from military to civil government are being quickly felt in the Philippines, and accounts from Manila show that Governor Taft is adopting a policy which is having the best results. The military do not yet appear to appreciate the changed order, but the population are now experiencing the benefits of a Government which has set out with the intention of training the native to administer the Islands. It will take some time before the Filipino will be fit to take a large share in the administration, but already he is qualifying himself by criticism of the new arrangements. He is already crying out against the influx of highly paid American officials into the Islands, just as the American revolutionists, more than two hundred years ago, protested against the sending of swarms of officials from England to eat up their substance. Still if the members of the Civil Service are highly paid they pay highly, and everything in Manila has greatly advanced in price. The people who are now benefitting by American possession of the Philippines are the native wealthier classes who are adding to their gains by exacting high rents from the conquerors, while the native generally has experienced a great rise in the value of his labour. Municipal Government has greatly improved, and the streets of Manila, we are assured, can now compare with those of a European or American city of the first class. The Filipino is rapidly taking to American ways, and is showing that he realises the necessities of the situation by setting himself to learn English. There are night schools, attended by hundreds of youths and adults, where "Americano" is taught, for the native has learned that it is now a case of "no speak Americano, no get job." Along with this practical recognition of the realities of the changed order, there is the fact that the feeling of enmity left by the War is rapidly disappearing under the influence of graceful concessions to Filipino sentiment. The Government, has, for instance, set apart December 30th as an annual holiday in honour of Dr Rizal, the Filipino patriot, who was shot by order of the Spaniards. This, following a long series of useful concessions, has naturally greatly gratified the Filipinos whose national pride has thereby been flattered. By acts of this nature Governor Taft and the Commission have made themselves popular with the people, and the task of regenerating the Islands has consequently been rendered less difficult.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. Although over a large proportion of India the agricultural situation continues satisfactory the reports from some of the provinces and States are certainly not so good as has been the case recently. The reports from the Punjab are especially discouraging. For a considerable time the crops on the dry lands have been much in want of rain. Now they have commenced to wither, and throughout the province the situation is bad. The sugar-cane crop has suffered from frost in some districts, and in other parts caterpillars, white ants, and locusts are doing mischief. On the other hand the irrigated crops remain in good condition. The Madras harvests are giving fair outturns, and there the condition of the crop remains good. In eight or nine districts of Bengal rain is still needed, but otherwise the situation is completely satisfactory in the presidency. All agricultural operations are well in hand. The United Provinces also require more rain and the frost has caused some damage. In the North-West Frontier Province there was promise of rain at the time the report was sent out, and if this anticipation has held good the situation will have been considerably relieved. One unsatisfactory feature of the agricultural situation is the condition of the unirrigated crops. Fodder is also extremely scarce. In the Central Provinces harvesting, threshing, and cotton picking is occupying the attention of agriculturists. Cloudy weather and the ravages of insects have done damage to crops other than wheat and linseed. In Burma there has been a failure of one-sixth of the crops owing to want of rain, and in some districts very light threshings are being obtained. Assam reports fairly satisfactory conditions, and the only district apparently in which there is a need for immediate supplies of rain is Sylhet. Prospects are good in Mysore, and in Berar agriculturists are very busy with the just harvest and cotton picking, and they are also preparing the land for the monsoon harvest. In Hyderabad and Rajputana there has been very little alterations in conditions previously reported. The crops in Central India are doing well as a whole, although in one or two districts they have been injured by frost. In Kashmere and Nepal the weather is frosty and cold. The conditions of the crops is reported to be good. All over India there were slight fluctuations in the prices of grain foods.

INTERESTING FOREST EXPERIMENTS. A RESOLUTION which has just been published by the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the Forest Administration for the year 1901-02 affords some interesting information on the working of the Forest Department in the Central Provinces. Experiments for the artificial regeneration of the forests, which were attempted the previous year in Chanda with teak seed imported from Burma, show that in 262 acres sown, some seedlings, which made their appearance in the cold weather, dried up subsequently owing to heat and the delay in the rains. In that division cultivation of Coorg sandal, also attempted the same year, shows some success. A promising feature of this success is that seed collected from one or two of the oldest established trees, and sown beneath them, has germinated fairly well. Experiments in connection with tasar silk cultivation were tried with some success in the Bhandara and Chanda Divisions of the Southern Circle. In the former 80 acres and in the latter 241 acres were assigned to Dhimars free of charge with a view to revive the industry. Peart's blue chalk was tested as to its fitness for marking timber, and it has been found that marks made with it on 300 teak scantlings at Allapilli, which were subsequently carried in carts to the Warora depot, a distance of 103 miles, were legible on arrival at the latter place. As more chalk was not available the really crucial test of leaving out, exposed to the weather during the monsoon, stumps and logs marked with this material, could not be applied, and hence the result of the experiment cannot be regarded as conclusive. An interesting experiment was carried out in the Chanda Division to ascertain the yield of charcoal per acre and the cost of making the same, with a view to determine the possibility of complying with Mr. Tata's demand for charcoal for iron-smelting works. The cost came to Rs. 15-5-9 per ton of charcoal turned out, which is prohibitive, but expense was not so much an object as was the training of the establishment and labourers in an improved method of burning charcoal, and it is estimated that the cost will not exceed Rs. 10-8-0 per ton when burning is done on a large scale.

THE transport Sirsa will leave Bombay with troops for Somaliland on Sunday or Monday next instead of the Palitana which was expected to leave to-day.

THE officers of the Royal Indian Marine who were employed with the Defence Squadron have returned to Marine duty prior to the breaking up of the force. It is expected that the turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia will be dismantled and sold here, their armament being deposited in the Bombay Arsenal.

THE Grand Duke of Hesse will leave Bombay for Egypt on the 21st February.

THE Lieutenant-Governor Sir J. D. La Touche left Allahabad on his tour through Bundelkund on Monday morning.

THERE is at present staying in Calcutta, together with his family, Mr. Phipps, Secretary of the English Branch of the Carnegie Steel Trust. Mr. Phipps, it will be remembered, a few months ago, contributed £50,000 towards the relief of the Boers suffering distress as a result of the hostilities in South Africa.

MR. C. J O'Donnell of Queen's Gate, Kensington, a retired Indian Judge, has been unanimously adopted as the Liberal candidate for Walworth at the next election. Mr. C. I. O'Donnell will be remembered as the author of the Black Pamphlet dealing with the late Sir Richard Temple's administration of the Berar Famine, and also of various books on Economics.

WE are often apt to doubt whether our idea on sanitation, inoculation, and disinfection are ever likely to be looked upon with aught but disfavour by our Aryan brother, and the situation becomes discouraging. The following original production from a plague infected area ought, therefore, to be read with new feelings of satisfaction and pleasure by all who are embarked on the campaign against dirt in India. "Sir,—I beg most respectfully to solicit that you will be graciously pleased to permit to the medicle officer to make Deconfactory of my office and quarter as soon as possible and oblige."

THE carmen's strike at Barcelona is growing more serious, as the men are committing acts of violence and are trying to make the strike general. The police, however, are protecting the non-unionists, who are at work. There have been encounters between the police and the strikers, and revolvers have been fired. The strikers have been pouring petroleum over the premises of the Northern Railway Company. They also threaten the goods yards at several stations. Some importance is attached to the discovery of two "Orsini" bombs similar to those which caused the catastrophe at the Liceo in a field near the town. The Governor has given special instructions to the Guardia Civil.

IT was hardly to be expected that the Durbar would pass off without some adventures or misadventures on the part of individuals. Little contretemps occurred almost every day, and most people had stories to tell of events which had not a place in the programme. But a really frightful thing happened to one of the Ruling Chiefs. He attended one of the functions in State, with all his escort, and clothed in jewels. When the function was over by some mischance he was unable to find either his escort or his carriage. He wandered about for a time threatening various people and refusing offers of assistance from other Maharajas, who saw him wandering about on foot. Finally after nearly all the guests had gone away it began to dawn on the Chief that his escort had gone away with his carriage also. Meanwhile common people seeing a Maharaja in distress began to press about him. In Delhi in these days remarks began to pass among the crowd regarding the length of the Chief's sword and the texture of his beard. Others called to each other respecting the value of the jewellery he wore. It is quite possible that some ruffians might have made a rush, but a third class "garri" drove up, and the owner contracted for an enormous sum to convey the Maharaja to his camp. The luckless Chief crept into the conveyance where he divested himself of his gems and of his outer garments for fear of being recognised on the road. It is related that a tragic scene took place when he got back to his tents, and was informed that his carriage and escort had preceded him by some hours.

A WARNING may be extracted from a story told by the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." A collecting clerk of the Chande Lafontaine Bank was robbed of 50,000f. The man was collecting a large sum at the cashier's department of the Louvre day goods stores. Suddenly two persons warned him that he had dropped a 5f. piece. As he had heard a coin ring, the clerk bent down to see which way it had rolled. While doing so the thieves extracted a roll of notes from his open portfolio, which he had left on the counter, and were able to decamp before an alarm could be raised.

THE MASTER AND THE MAN.

MR. BARRIE'S "ADMIRABLE CRICHTON."

(BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

MR. BARRIE has set theatre-going London by the ears over the plot of "The Admirable Crichton," to which all the town is flocking at the Duke of York's. It truth there is something bewildering in an extravaganza which is yet filled with the coldest logic, in a farce which moves with the reasoned purpose of the most problematic of problem plays. Night after night sees the departing opera cloaks gather into groups of argument while the opera hats go to fetch the broughams, bears the dress circle, argue the plot as they journey homeward in suburban trains, and provides a kindly cloak of shadow for Mary Jane on her bus, who has been sobbing in the gallery over the gallant butler "whot, as bin treated shameful."

Rich and poor, clever and foolish, they have been made to use their brains upon a matter which has bred discord among the wisest philosophers that the world has known.

The "return to nature" is the text Mr. Barrie has chosen and that men are not born equal is the moral he draws therefrom. It is a moral, writes Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," with which humanity has never been satisfied, though their rulers have endeavoured to prove its truth by laws of treason, Press and book censorship, and occasional whiffs of grape-shot, which were usually the most convincing arguments of all. In this pathetic, ironic fantasy he teaches that nature abhors equality, almost as much as a vacuum; and that even in a state of nature the leader will arise whom the others will gaildly obey, not as equals co-operating with an equal, but as domestics serving a master; only—and please to mark this well—the man who rules in a civilisation ordered by custom, habit, and heredity may find himself the servant in more unconventional surroundings where all start fair.

THE EQUALITY HOBBY.

His lordship of Loam is a Radical peer, who has taken up equality as a man takes up stamp-collecting or the growing of carnations. In reality he is a selfish autocrat, tempered by an excess of adipose tissue.

Once a month he assembles his household for tea in the drawing-room, where they are treated as guests. He stands among them cozing patronage. But should a matter of offence to him come in at the door equality flies out of the window.

It is no very fantastic character after all. There have been manufacturers before now, professing opinions even more socialistic, who have treated their workmen like dogs when differences arose between them.

There is one among the servants who stands apart in polite disapproval of this topsy-turvydom. It is Mr. Crichton, the butler. Questioned bo the Earl, he admits that he considers the scheme unnatural. Nature has given them a certain civilisation, where peers are born peers and servants are bred servants.

Thus they must remain until the whole system be overturned. Even then there would be no equality, but, perhaps, the same masters might not still hold their place—perhaps—who knows?

Mr. Crichton's philosophy is, is in the main, sound enough. In the old country men still move in grooves from which they can only emerge by a volcanic outburst, which is the wonder of their comrades and the cause of sarcastic criticism among those against whom they jostle in higher places. Society, indeed, in changing. Mr. Crichton's belief would be ridiculed in America, in Australia, in Canada. But for a butler in a great house, the son of a butler and a lady's maid, "perhaps the happiest of all combinations," it still holds true.

LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

The scene in the drawing-room is a masterpiece in its presentation of life below stairs. The footman, the chef, the house-keeper, the lady's maid, the "tweeny," who "carries the dishes from one end of the table, where they are placed by the chef, to the other, where they are removed by John and Thomas," are each and all artistic studies. The witty dialogue, the ludicrous situations keep the audience laughing most heartily.

With the second act comes the return to nature. The Earl and his daughters have been wrecked in an uninhabited island of the South Seas, far from the track of vessels. Slowly, by inexorable degrees, Crichton, the handy, resourceful, courageous Crichton, is forced to the front. Lord Loam's silly young nephew, a decadent of shallow epigrams, defies his uncle, "the natural leader of the party," as he has proclaimed himself. But the "natural leader" turns hopelessly to Crichton for aid and the butler very respectfully ducks the offender's head in a bucket of water.

Lady Mary, the eldest daughter, is the first to see the inevitable result. She implores her father to assert himself, and the peer dismisses Crichton and retires with his family to another part of the island. But night is falling, they have no food, and presently they come slinking back through the velvet shadows to where their servant sits smoking in the glow of his fire, above which the cooking-pot hums and steams.

THE NEW SOCIETY.

It is the renunciation of the leadership to which Lord Loam was born. It is the recognition that the old social plan has been swept away, and that here, under the palms, where birth, riches, political influence count for nothing at all, Crichton is the better man, and so must rule.

Could this have come about except in Mr. Barrie's dreams? Would a butler, trained by a life of respectful servility, have dared to accept greatness even though it were trust upon him? These be difficult questions. With an exceptional man like Crichton it is possible; but then, would such a man have been subsequently content to fall back upon a public-house in the Harrow-road? To the last question I say, "No; emphatically no."

In the third act Crichton has come to his own. He is the king of the island on which for two years they have lived, ruling justly and well. "playing the game," as he would term it. With delightful sarcasm Mr. Barrie shows us the beginnings of Court jealousies, of Royal jobs, and backstairs scandals. Lady Mary serves dinner to the "Governor," and is proud of so high an honour. Her sisters are jealous of the favour in which he holds her. When he announces that they are engaged, the nephew whispers enviously to the delighted Earl that the latter will make a good thing out of it. "I suppose I shall have to clean out the dam now," he grumbles, that being the peers usual employment.

Each man and each woman of those castaways has been allotted the work that is best suited to him or her, for which, indeed, they were intended by nature. And the butler is king and the peer cleans out the dam. There is nothing unlikely in that, after all.

And then the ship's gun—the gun of the old civilisation—echoes in the hills!

Crichton has all to lose—his wife that was to be, his high position, his rough, happy existence. But he lights the appealing bonfires; he plays the game. Plainly he was not born a peer.

As the rescue party enters, the servants become lords and ladies, the nephew bethinks him of Mayfair epigrams, and the gallant Crichton stands aside, the austere, respectful butler once again with all his hopes hidden behind the stoic mask that well trained servants must learn to wear.

That is the end of the story, save that Mr. Barrie in the last act marries the hero to a vulgar maid, and sends him away to the public house in the Harrow road. Not that I would have had him marry Lady Mary. That, under the changed conditions would be impossible, absurd. But so good a man could never have fallen back to a butler or a tavern-keeper. He would have seen the folly of his own servile philosophy, and have broken away to some newer, broader land, where men of his stamp can rise almost as swiftly as he had risen on the Island Australia, America, South Africa—these were homes for him.

Yet the last act is amusing enough. The nephew who wrote the stirring book of their adventures, and mentioned Crichton in a footnote; the dowager, who suspected and cross-examined the butler, to be beaten by the play of words; the doings of Lady Mary—half wild still, relieved, regretful practical—we laugh or sigh over them all. And so the curtain—with its problem left to the audience, to be solved as each may will.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIRE AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FIFTY-TWO PATIENTS PERISH.

DISTRESSING SCENES.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A fire broke out at Colney Hatch Asylum this morning in the Jewish women's wing. Fifty of the inmates were burned to death.

LATER.

Fifty-two of the inmates were burned in the fire at Colney Hatch.

The fire broke out at 5-30 a.m. in a temporary three-storeyed wood and iron building in which six hundred females were asleep. Half a gale which was blowing at the time spread the flames with terrible rapidity and fury.

A most distressing spectacle was presented by the lunatics rushing terror-stricken about the grounds.

Charred remains show that many did not attempt to escape. Others of the inmates were found huddled in corners.

The nurses and some of the patients made gallant attempts at rescue. The main building was saved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 27th instant, states :—

Early this morning a fire broke out at Colney Hatch Asylum, and before assistance could be secured fifty patients perished.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE JIBUTIL-HARRAR RAILWAY.

MENELIK'S VISIT POSTPONED.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Owing to Lent, and the objection to travelling in the rainy season, Menelik has postponed his visit to Jibutil until the autumn.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Enmarah on the 21st instant, states Colonel Cobbe's reconnaissance has established a camp with zereiba defences. It is held by the 1st, 3rd, and 5th King's African Rifles and fifty of the 2nd Sikhs with maxims.

The transport Gaul has arrived at Obbia with troops from Durban.

COURT NEWS.

The German Ambassador dined with their Majesties at Windsor yesterday evening on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Mafeking. The Cape Governor and the authorities met him on the Transvaal border, and escorted the party on horseback.

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

THE "TIMES'" PROPOSALS.

SOUTH AFRICA AN IMPERIAL BASE.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The "Times" prints a third article on the Army problem, and suggests making the present South African force the First Army Corps.

The article says that the South African Commander-in-Chief should be entrusted with the widest measure of control over the preparation of schemes for the concentration of troops and their ready despatch to Egypt, India, and the Far East.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

The term for the ratification of the Franco-Siamese treaty has been extended to the 20th of March.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN CARLOS.

Reuter learns that the Powers have accepted 30 per cent. of the Customs at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello as a guarantee, and owing to the anxiety of England and America regarding the prolongation of the blockade the settlement of the details is being hastened.

Meanwhile the blockade will be gradually relaxed. No further disquieting incidents are expected.

Germany has furnished Great Britain and America with a memorandum showing that the San Carlos Fort fired on the Panther to prevent the latter entering the Gulf of Mazacaibo which was necessary to secure the efficiency of the blockade.

The memorandum adds that any American or British Admiral would have returned the fire The memorandum states that Germany is convinced that Castro arranged the incident to provoke bad blood between America and Germany.

THE FATE OF COLONEL LYNCH.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence passed on "Colonel" Lynch has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

((FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" says :—

The Press Association Agency declares it has official authority for stating that the sentence of death passed on "Colonel" Lynch has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A WOMAN who "told fortunes" is under remand in New York charged with the illegal practice of medicine. She has declared to the magistrate that many wives and husbands in New York have consulted her with a view to poisoning their partners. But she only gave them sugar-powders, she declares.

CALCUTTA'S CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

ILLUMINATIONS IN THE CITY.

A BLAZE OF LIGHT AND COLOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Coronation rejoicings in Calcutta have culminated in the illuminations to-night which for sheer magnificence have probably never been equalled in the world. Over ten square miles of the city had been converted into a great plain of blazing brilliance, chirags, coloured lanterns, and electric glow lights of every possible hue marking out graceful lines, all buildings swaying in chains and springing up into spars and fantastic designs everywhere. The crowd was so enormous that it was im ossible to move about; thousands of carriages blocking the streets, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike bringing out their women and children in every imaginable conveyance to witness the sight, and every coign of vantage being occupied by purdahnashin ladies.

The Viceregal procession through the illuminated streets to-night passed off successfully.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REDUCTION IN THE CLASSES OF MESSAGES.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Director-General of Telegraphs advocating reducing the number of classes of telegraph messages from three to two, the charges to be, respectively, one rupee and eight annas for each eight word message, and only four words in addresses to be sent free. The Committee think this would popularise the telegraphic message.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

The plague continues to increase, close on twenty-three thousand deaths taking place last week, ten thousand being in the Bombay Presidency, and about three thousand each in Bengal, United Provinces, and the Punjab.

EURASIAN BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

A PROPOSAL REJECTED.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states :—

The Governors of the Marine Society have rejected the proposal to admit Eurasian boys to the "Warspite," training ship.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 23.

The "Pioneer's" Correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that the statement, that the War Office was about to take measures for an increase of Cavalry, is contradicted.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHROPSHIRES FROM POONA.

POONA, JANUARY 28.

Five hundred men of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, seven officers, and twenty followers left Poona this morning for Deolali, on the way to Ranikhet. The band played the men down to the siding. The detachment was under the command of Major Welman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28

Veterinary-Colonel J. Matthews from South Africa succeeds Colonel Thomson as Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

Major-General Wodehouse, commanding the Lahore District, has eight months' leave home from the 29th instant.

THE Wing, 19th Bombay Infantry Regiment, will detail a guard-of-honour, composed of one Company, made up to full strength, with Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, under the command of a Subedar with a Jamadar to parade at the Government House, Malabar Point, in Review Order Cloth, at 1-30 p. m. to-day to receive his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on his visit to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. His Highness will be received with a general salute on arrival at and departure from Government House, the Band playing during the interview of his Highness with his Excellency the Governor. Two salutes of 21 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one at 12 noon and the other at 12-30 p. m., to announce the arrival at, and departure from, Government House of his Highness the Nizam.

THE 21st Bombay Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file, with Band and Regimental Color, under the command of a Subedar with two Jamadars, to parade at the Ready-money House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (the residence of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad) in Review Order, Cloth, at 4-45 p. m. to-day to receive his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his return visit to his Highness the Nizam of Hydersbad. His Excellency will be received with a general salute on arrival at, and departure from, the Readymoney House. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one at 5 p. m. and the other at 5-30 p. m., to announce the arrival at, and departure from, the Ready-money House of his Excellency the Governor.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CONFERENCE OF BOER DELEGATES.

A conference of 400 Boer delegates was held at Pretoria, Schalk Burger acting as president. Generals Botha and Delarey were also present. The general tone of the conference was moderate.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.

Russia and Austria-Hungary intend insisting upon the establishment of financial control over the collection of taxes in European villages in Macedonia.

COAL FAMINE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The coal famine continues in the United States, and there is much suffering among the poorer classes.

THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

MADAMES ARROGANT DEMEANOUR.

The trial of the Humbert-Crawford case has begun in Paris. Madame's arrogant demeanour disconcerted the Judge. She says the members of the Crawford family will appear at the trial.

THE SAXONY SCANDAL.

GIRON'S ANTECEDENTS.

The Continental journals publish accounts of Giron's former escapades with women.

THE ADEN-YEMEN FRONTIER.

REPORTED CRISIS.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM INDIA.

Notwithstanding reassuring messages from Simla as to the state of affairs in the Aden hinterland the fact remains that the outlook is anything but satisfactory, and reinforcements on a large scale are to be mobilised in India for early despatch to Aden. Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphed the other day that the situation of the question of the delimitation of the Aden hinterland appeared to be becoming acute.

A movement of British troops from Aden towards the interior was reported. The Turks, on their side, were strengthening the cordon on the frontier. On the strength of this message our Calcutta correspondent made enquiries, in consequence of which he was informed that the report was not confirmed by the information which had reached India direct from the locality concerned. That information stated that the British and Turkish Commissions had been halted for many months at a place called Dali, but that they were now proceeding under an agreement with Constantinople along the border towards the north-east. This advance necessitated the sending of some two hundred men from Aden to Dali to keep open the communication in the rear of the British Commission, the country being uncivilised, and supplies for the four hundred men composing the escort requiring to be looked after. No friction, however, had resulted, and the relations between the Turkish and British representatives were of the friendliest description. Since that message was received, however, information has reached us to the effect that a force is to be organised for despatch from this country to support our position on the Aden-Yemen frontier, and so soon as the Somaliland troops have been despatched we may expect to see the departure of another force from Bombay.

In connection with affairs on the Aden frontier the telegram of Reuter's correspondent, dated Constantinople, January 8, may be appropriately quoted :—The report current that the British authorities at Aden had placed land-marks on territory belonging to the Turkish possessions in the Yemen, and that the Porte had protested to the British Government, is without foundation. The Committee appointed for the demarcation of the Aden-Yemen boundary has not yet been able to commence its labours on account of the attitude of the Ottoman authorities, who, notwithstanding the engagements which they entered into here, have not entirely evacuated the territories which Great Britain maintains form part of her Aden possessions. The Ottoman troops were withdrawn on the demand of the British Embassy, but the Turks left behind certain Sheikhs and others, to whom they assert that the territories in dispute belong. Consequently, before the re-establishment of the "status quo ante" the labours of the Commission cannot be begun. It is considered not improbable that Great Britain may be compelled to resort to force in order to put an end to this state of affairs.

MARATHA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

VISIT BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Northcote paid a visit to the Maratha Plague Hospital at Connaught Road Parel, last evening. The hospital, which owes its origin to the generosity of many public-spirited and benevolent citizens, consists of several fine wards and a bestiful garden. Recently five new wards have been added to it, and will be ready for use within a few days. Two of these wards have been dedicated to her Excellency Lady Northcote by Begum Mumtaz Jehan Nasrulakhan of Sachin ; a third ward has been dedicated to Lady Lawrence Jenkins by Mrs. Harischundra Pandurang Pitale ; the fourth ward has been presented by H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., for the use of relatives and friends of Mahomedan patients ; and the fifth one has been presented by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Sherazi for a similar purpose. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Crawford, A. D. C., arrived at 5 o'clock, and was received at the gate by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Turner, Health Officer, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Mir Ann Ali, Dr. N. H. Chowksy, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahimjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Harischundra Pandurang Pitale, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtaz, Rao Bahadur V. B. Vaniekar, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kamaria Ismailbhai, and several others. His Excellency was taken over the different wards of the hospital. His Lordship also inspected the five new wards. His Excellency made many inquiries, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients. At the conclusion of the visit his Excellency was garlanded and presented with bouquets by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, and others.

THE CITY POLICE CLUB BALL AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Bombay City Police Club Ball given at the Town Hall last night proved as brilliant a function as the heart of the most zealous police officer could have desired to make it. With a hard-working committee of management and indefatigable masters of ceremonies such as had been wisely chosen for the occasion, the success of the entertainment was a foregone conclusion. The labours of these gentlemen were a self-imposed task, in the execution of which individual zeal bore a principal share. The committee was composed as follows :—Mr. O. J. Holloway, president ; Mr. D. Williamson vice president, Mr. W. E. Jones, honorary secretary ; and Messrs. D. Williamson, E. Canty, C. Hamilton, and J. Stenson, masters of ceremonies. The Ball was given under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police ; and about three hundred ladies and gentlemen shared in its attractions. The grand hall was seldom seen decorated with better taste than it was last night. It was beautified in all directions with flags, bunting, and evergreens, palm leaves and festoons of flowers by the local florist, Mr. H. A. Dubash. The most striking feature of the decorations was the pretty way in which the platform of the grand organ was beautified with a transparency of the Royal Coat of Arms, having on each side of it excellent portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen, and further on, at each end, transparencies displaying the Prince of Wales's features. Underneath these decorations was displayed the police motto "Semper Paratus." Two large mirrors adorned the foot of the platform, while three others, placed against the statue at the north end of the hall, added elegance to the scene. The nine gas fixtures in the hall were tastefully engirdled with natural creepers, rather a pleasing style of decoration. The big columns were entwined with evergreens and festoons of flowers, and the walls were treated in a similar manner. The entire floor was dressed with pure white cloth. A large transparency, with the word "Police," was displayed at the top of the stone staircase. Several Kitson's lamps, in front and at the back of the Town Hall, irradiated the entire scene. The refreshment bar was arranged in the back verandah; and it was liberally patronised. About 11 o'clock, the party adjourned to a sumptuous supper in the Durbar Room. Much good feeling and joviality were apparent among the guests, and a nicely arranged programme of eighteen dances was gone through till an early hour this morning.

ANCIENT DELHI.

The Durbar was over, the King-Emperor had been duly proclaimed, whilst we, like many others, had gone through the pageants as in a day dream, realizing the inadequacy of the English language to convey to those left in the winters of the West some idea of what we were experiencing in the glowing East. Already the signs of hurried departure were visible, in tents struck at night and in heavily laden bullock or mule carts piled with miscellaneous baggage, struggling along the dusty roads from the encampments towards the railway station. One precious day was all that remained, and we determined to utilize it in visiting the ruined cities of ancient Delhi. As we drove along what has been called the Appian Way of Delhi it was difficult to avoid pondering over the history of the Imperial City written in ruin for every man to read. Who among the long lines of Kings and Emperors could foresee the day when the ancient capital would serve as a meeting place for an Imperial Race from the West assembled to hear the Proclamation of their own Imperial Sovereignty. It would be as useless as it is impossible to attempt to give any detailed description, historical or otherwise, of the ruins that arrest the eye in every direction, marking in their multiple variety the epoch, not of the years but of the centuries to which they belong.

The first city of Delhi or Indraprastha, thought by many to have been the capital of King Porus, contemporary and antagonist of Alexander the Great, and consequently flourishing about fifteen centuries B. C., lay between the Delhi Gate and Humayun's tomb. The second or mediæval Delhi was founded about 750 A. D., some miles north of the first. It is reputed to have been "a lovely city," but was demolished by Shah Jehan early in the 17th century. The third Delhi, built by Shah Jehan on the ruins of the second, lay in the open country upon the brink of the Jumna. Of the original Delhi we have only legend taken from the Mahabharata, the Odyssy of the Rajputs, children of the Sun, and children of the Moon. One of these Rajas in the century before the birth of Christ became converted to the faith of the newly arisen prophet Gautama Budha, and embracing his beneficent and humane doctrines, established what must have been, in those times, a veritable millenium throughout his kingdom. The Asoka pillar, which now stands on the historically sacred Ridge, and can be seen from miles around as a finger pointing heavenwards, seems in its very simplicity a suitable monument to this wise and benevolent Ruler.

Apparently there is a written but prescribed system on which sightseers shall be introduced to these tombs, mosques, and monuments, and our meditations concerning the first Delhi and the Asoka pillar were brought to an abrupt conclusion by our arrival at the Mausoleum of Safdar Jung erected by his son about 1745. To quote the guide book this monument to one whose name signifies piercer of battles, "has interest both on account of the part played by its occupant in the politics of the Mogul Empire, in its decadence and in virtue of its being the last grand effort of Mogul architecture." After this diversion we resumed our route towards the Kutab, which appeared from time in the sky line above or through the nearer tree tops. The ruins of an old Observatory built in 1730 claims more attention than we were able to bestow as we passed it by—large domes, small domes, minarets, ruined palaces on either side, made us realize the extent of ground covered by these ancient cities. Now and again a battlement or round tower would vividly call to mind Teuton ruins along the banks of the Rhine, whilst further on a Gothic archway or redstone balcony suggested Italian influence. Arrived at the entrance to the precincts of the Kutab we were immediately besieged by clamouring guides, and thought ourselves fortunate in finding one who confined himself to answering query rather than volunteering information. To launch on a description of the Kutab Minar would be as absurd as giving a dissertation on the Taj, and probably neither of these unique and beautiful monuments strike two individuals in the same way. Close to the Kutab is the famous iron pillar which takes us in thought back to very ancient history. In the fourth century A. D. when the first Delhi or Indraprastha, torn by intermissive wars, resembling those of our feudal times, was falling into ruin, the Iron Pillar was built, by whom or for what purpose, it is impossible to say. According to legend it was thrust through the earth till it reached the head of the great serpent who supports the Universe. A sceptical Raja dug it up, but finding it wet with the blood of the serpent hastened to replace it. Alas ! it was "dhilla" or "loose" in the ground. Hence we are asked to believe the origin of the name given to the city built around it "Dhilli" or "Delhi." In time the pillar re-established itself, and when Nadir Shah in 1730 invaded India he tried to shake it in vain. He even resorted to the childish expedient of firing at it, and the dent of the cannon ball remains to testify to his folly. Subsequent excavations have divulged the secret of its tenacity. Though only three feet below the surface, it is planted in solid rock and maintained there with bars or roots of iron.

Mediæval Delhi was founded by the Rajput King Anand Pal. Three centuries later the Mahomedans, flushed with their victories in the north, swept down upon the city. It is of one of these Vandalistic invaders that Thomas Moore writes : "He comes, and India's diadems lie scattered on his ruinous path." In many instances, however, the distruction was only partial, and the foundation of Hindu architecture was utilized to support the superstructure of Mahomedan design. Hence the extraordinary admixture noticeable in the surrounding ruins. Chief amongst these alien Sultans was Kutab-ud-din, who rose from the obscure ranks of slavery to the position of ruler, starting a line of slave kings. To him belongs the glory of having conceived and commenced the slender but nobly proportioned "Tower of Victory" which bears his name. According to some authorities Kutab means "polar star," whilst Minar is derived from Muazzim. It was as a Muazzim station for the mosque that Shams-ud-din Altamish finished the column twenty years later. One of the Amirs writing of it, as a whole, says : "The mosque is the depository of the grace of God. The music of the prayer of it rises to the sky." The Kutab has a sole rival, Giottis Campanile, which is thirty feet higher but lacks the "exquisite finish which marks every moulding of the Minar. Truly as Bishop Heber wrote "These Pathans built like giants and finished their work like jewellers." One cannot but regret the necessity for an unsightly railing round the cupola which draws attention to the fact that this sublime pillar was never completed. It would, however, be too much to expect the average sightseer to desist from climbing to the very apex of any monument or to refrain from vying with the double jointed native guides in attempting to clasp the pillars of antiquity with irreverent arms in order to establish their superior length of elbow. Whilst the globe-trotter persists in his ambition to go one higher and one further than his predecessor no doubt the summit of the Kutab and every similar monument will need to be protected with unsightly balustrades. The beautiful archways of the mosque, the cloisters with their sculptured pillars of Jain design and moulding, the surrounding tombs, these are all too world-famed to need any detailed description.

In the 4th century, whilst Mahomedan power was at its height, a religious revolt raised a Hindu ruler to supremacy. This was, however, but a passing episode, and Delhi was speedily recaptured by the Moslem king of the Punjaist, who ascended the throne and founded the dynasty of the Tuglak Sultans. The first of this line to become famous was Baber who may be said to have won the Empire of India at the Battle of Panipat in 1526. His son Humayun was a great warrior but probably best remembered in connection with the Mausoleum built to his memory ; Akbar, the greatest of the three, consolidated and extended the Empire which his grandfather and father had aquired. The personal valour, the just administration, the imperial policy of this Emperor have earned him an undying name in the annals of Mogul Rulers. Whilst our good Queen Bess was struggling against narrow-minded prelacy and conservative insularity, and laying the foundations of British empire beyond the seas, this enlightened Mogul was seeking to weld the diverse races of the East, and establish tolerance, if not unanimity, of religions. Hearing of the successful Portuguese settlements at Goa he sent for priests to instruct himself and his court in Christianity and endeavoured to follow European methods of commerce and science. His successors Jehangier and Shah Jehan were unfortunately men of weaker mould. The name of the latter is inseverably connected with that sublime monument the Taj Mahal, where, after many years of captivity, the unfortunate Emperor's remains were also laid to rest. His son Aurungzeb was a great man but a narrow-minded Moslem. His reign was embittered by wars, and he weakened the Empire founded by his ancestors. England, however, owes much to this Mogul by whose assistance the British were established in Bengal. With the decay of the Mogul Empire the Mahrattas rose into power and established a reign of anarchy and terror throughout the land. Delhi, then ruled by an impotent emperor, fell into their hands. England and France engaged in a vital struggle in Europe, America, and the East seized the opportunity offered them, and, under the guise of supporting the rival claimants to the Imperial throne, managed to continue their real struggle for national supremacy. In a brief period the power of France was in the ascendant when Dupleix seated on the Peacock Throne posed for a dazzling moment as the Mogul of the Indies. Fortunately for England, France was unable or unwilling to support her daring son, and the critical moment passed. Such history is, however, too recent to be recalled amongst the stories of ancient Delhi which surrounded the Kutab. In the annals of these ruins European nations had no part or share.

To the disappointment of our guide we declined to be entertained at the "Jumping Well," where, for the sum of one anna a head, a succession of half naked natives, their bronzed wet skins gleaming in the sunlight, stood dancing on the ledge prepared to leap into the dark and narrow well some 90 feet in depth. We preferred to wander away where "the Kings of the East lie in their glory," though, alas, it is the melancholy glory of isolation or the natural glory of the brilliant Eastern sunlight. As we passed up the narrow paved way we were again reminded of Greek or Italian scenery. On one side opened out what might have been an Italian loggia, needing only a fountain in the centre to complete the illusion, on the other hand we seemed to be translated to the ruins of Pompeii, and a little further on a dome of white marble brought us back to Mahomedan architecture. Here the Moti Musjid gleams through the surrounding foliage opposite two detached minarets rise in fretied outline against the cloudless sky, and this simple little marble-paved courtyard contains the dust of kings. On every side are shrines and graves of varied beauty eloquent in their desolation. They bring to mind scenes of tragedy, acts of treachery feats of heroism, and tales of high romance.

When we left the Kutab and its surroundings the sun was low and flushing the landscape crimson. We were fortunately not deterred by this from stopping at the tomb of Humayun which lies some five miles back on the road to Delhi, for it was a fitting hour to visit this scene of past glory, its beauty enhanced by loneliness, its grandeur the more impressive to the surrounding solitude. Entering the grounds through a gateway the Mausoleum with its noble simplicity of outline impresses one with a sense of supernatural beauty, the faultless white dome rises above a platform of perfect proportions, and though the eye is not distracted by detail, every detail is accurate and finished to a degree. It fills one with a sense of harmony of strength of repose. From the beautiful terrace the view unfolds itself, a landscape of such ideal peacefulness that even the ruins which arrest the eye seem robbed of their sadness. Close to the terrace, between it and the river, is a little blue tiled dome—its colour deepening to sapphire in the soft evening light—darkening to purple when the sun has set. We turn back to the Mausoleum where out of eighteen tombs only one record the name of its occupant. All were friends and councellors of kings excepting five, known to have been the descendants of Humayun, and like him wearers of the Imperial Crown. On the horizon the Kutab rises a slender column against the sky, to the south lies the modern city of Delhi, its flat-roofed houses surmounted by the snowy dome of the Jumma Musjid.

And here, with no mean monument above them, we leave them these 'Kings of the East lying in their glory' and retrace our steps along the Appian way to Delhi.

X.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

WITH regard to the return to their homes of the Afridis experimentally enlisted in the Afghan Army under orders of the Amir, we learn that these men have not been allowed to retain any of their rifles, except such as they brought with them in the first instance. Habibullah, finding that his plan of enlistment would not work, owing to the resentment shown by his own troops at the grant of special terms to the tribesmen, sensibly dismissed the latter, giving them small sums of money to cover their expenses on their homeward journey. He has a good idea of the value of rifles and the need for keeping his stock of these intact ; and not even the cunning of Khwaja Khan, the refugee Afridi malik resident in Kabul who generally suggested the scheme of enlistment, was equal to securing the gift of breechloaders to the recruits on their dismissal. We have probably heard the last of the incident. The Amir had better stick to his father's plan of compulsory militia service, under which one man in every seven was forced to bear arms in addition to those enrolled in his regular Army. This would in effect provide a good First Reserve immediately available, while there are the huge tribal levies to be drawn upon afterwards.—"Pioneer."

THE NUGENT MEMORIAL AND NATIVE ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the morning issue of your valued journal I read that the subscribers to the late Hon. Mr. John Nugent Memorial Fund have decided upon that the memorial should take the form of a bust of the late Mr. Nugent and that the same should be brought out from England. I wonder why is it that the Magaging Committee need go to England in search of a sculptor when we have amongst us here an able sculptor who has already made a mark in his profession, I mean Mr. Mhatre. This gentleman has exhibited at the several exhibitions and has obtained awards for his work. Only lately he exhibited at the Delhi Durbar Exhibition, and for this exhibit he has been awarded a gold medal. I find that among the members there are some who attended the Delhi Exhibition, and it is strange that they so soon should have forgotten the words of H. E. the Viceroy recommending Indian Chiefs and noblemen to patronise Indian art. I am perfectly sure that Mr. Mhatre will do perfect justice to the work, and the opportunity of giving him this work, and thus patronizing Indian art should not be lost.—Yours, &c.

M. W. B.

Bombay, 23th January.

ENHANCEMENTS OF ASSESSMENTS.

THE following instructions have been issued to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, for guidance in cases in which it is proposed to enhance assessments or rentals on Government lands in the Island of Bombay :—

It should now be made a standing order in the Collector's office that when it is proposed to enhance assessment a preliminary notice shall be given to persons concerned to enable them to make any representation they may desire before the enhancement is finally determined The notice should fix a date after which no representation will be received, and should be intimated that the Collector will not ordinarily receive representations in such cases except in writing or by advocates on behalf of the persons concerned.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE Surgeon in charge of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 2,000 from H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. Half the amount will, with his Highness's sanction, be invested and added to the Endowment Nursing Fund, and the other half expended on improving the surgical appliances of the Hospital.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE COURT OF SAXONY.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

THE SENSATIONAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, JANUARY 9.

THE Court of Saxony is not the better for having no history since the Congress of Vienna. To have a history is to have had great troubles. But sweet are the uses of adversity. Its material prosperity is far beyond that of most European Courts, and not to the advantage of its mentality. The Royal Family and the narrow circle in which it lives are purblind Ultramontanists, who have never moved with the times. Saxony ought to be the first State in Germany from its geographical position, natural wealth, and the importance of Leipzig and Dresden. But its influence is less than that of Bavaria or of some of the minor States of Germany. The conversion of Augustus to Roman Catholicism brought the Court under the direction of the Jesuits, who so arranged as to make the minds of the Princes they brought up impervious to the ideas current in the compact little nation with which the Court has ceased to amalgamate. The Lutheran population slightly exceeds four millions, and the Catholic one hundred thousand. The fugitive Crown Princess keeps on saying to her visitors, "You can have no idea how bigoted, how narrow-minded, how aloof, how foreign to everything Saxon the Court of Dresden is. I prefer poverty to returning to it. Though reared in a convent, I could not stand the mental confinement in which they wanted to keep me there. I love the Saxons when they are natural. But the Court people are artificial and antiquated, and hate all manifestations of vitality."

If the Court of Saxony is now in trouble it has only itself and the Roman Curia to blame. The Curia prevented the match of the Princess with Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, who suited her because she had no objection to bringing up future children of the marriage in the orthodox religion. She even went so far as to say that she thought one religion as good as another, and that all depended on interpretation and on not drawing dogma too tight round a young mind. The Nuncio at Vienna received instructions to prevent this Erastian Archduchess (as she then was) going to Sofia as Ferdinand's bride. The Princess Marie Louise of Parma, a Catholic in fast colours, was recommended instead. She utterly disregarded the engagement made by her husband to the Bulgarian people, and brought up her children Catholics. We still remember how the Emperor of Russia insisted on Prince Boris entering the Orthodox Church and the indignation and, indeed, despair of the boy's mother, who ran away from Bulgaria with her second son, Cyril. The Erastianism of the Princess in the above-mentioned circumstances prejudiced the Court of Dresden against her. Though the (then) Crown Prince's eldest son had fallen so violently in love with her, he might not have been allowed to marry her but for the Emperor of Austria, the first cousin, and the most intimate and best friend from boyhood, of the late King of Saxony. When she went to Dresden she found herself almost "in Coventry." Children soon surrounded her. She felt that her conventual education must be improved to enable her to direct theirs, and began to study seriously, so far as she could without any person capable of giving her help. Her ardent desire for more light made her an object of suspicion. The elder children learned that they were not to mind what she said.

The Parisians have been much amused at a Belgian being employed to teach French to the children of the Crown Prince. The court chose him because they thought his orthodoxy could be trusted. The idea of importing a Swiss of Geneva and Lausanne had been discarded because of the Protestantism of both cities. Paris is regarded there as Satan's best workshop, where the revolutionary and freethinking spirit runs riot. An Alsatian of French descent, who had connections in Dresden, had been mentioned as a proper person to act as preceptor to the youthful Princes. He is a M. Hanvilliers, author of a work on "Alsace in the 17th and 18th Centuries," and distinguished for his learning. He had also experience as a teacher, good breeding, an estimable character, and was middle aged. In short, he was just the person the Princess had wished for to act as her own educational guide. Unfortunately, the Prince wished, before clinching an engagement, to know whether his Catholicism was sound. There has been of late much unsoundness among Catholic University men at Strasburg, and a Catholic professor there outruns the Protestants in his Scriptural exegesis. A letter on this subject to the Archbishop of Strasburg met with an answer unfavourable to M. Hanvilliers. Instead of that servant of sufficiently ripe years to be a safe mentor to the Princess, Giron was brought in. This was like the Order in Council to prevent Cromwell and other Puritans taking ship at Plymouth for Massachussetts. Thus the Curia prevented the Archduchess Louise Antoinette going to Bulgaria where she would have had scope for her energies and no old fashioned etiquette to battle with. The Prince, being deaf, would have had constantly to appeal to her generosity, and to have depended on her for help. This would have just suited her. She would not have had malignant sisters-in-law ready to find fault with her because she courted popularity "at her husband's expense," nor a brother-in-law who expounds Canon law at the Catholic University of Freiburg. Everything is new and fluid at Sofia. If it pleased the people she would have heard Mass with the Prince on Sunday morning in the private chapel, and gone later with the children to the Orthodox Cathedral. Marie Louise of Parma, who was to have kept alive Catholic influence at Sofia, is dead, and the Prince finds it would be impolitic to give her children a step-mother of her faith. Kismet!

The return of the Humberts to Paris has been the occasion for another crop of National calumnies. The other day the "Gaulois" professed to give the reason why the prisoners were prevented from communicating with reporters. It was because one of the members of the Government, for whom the postal service has no secrets, M. M—(M. Mougeot, Minister of Agriculture, Posts, and Telegraphs), had borrowed 40,000 francs of Madame Humbert, and that she had threatened to publish the fact. M. Mougeot writes to the "Gaulois" that he never had direct or indirect relations of any sort with the Humbert family. Another calumny, or rather broadside of calumnies, appears in the anti-Semitic "Libre Parole," under the sensational title, spread over the whole front page of the paper, "The Truth about the Humbert Case." M. Drumont's organ, which invented the Dreyfus case, has discovered that Madame Humbert will never be convicted, because she distributed bribes to "hundreds and hundreds" of Senators and Deputies on the account of the two great occult powers of the present day, Jews and Freemasonry. Madame Humbert, the "Libre Parole" asserts, was three years ago the treasurer of the "Dreyfus Syndicate," an organization which never existed except in the brain of M. Rochefort and M. Drumont. The £1,000 reward promised by the French Government for information as to the whereabouts of the Humberts will probably go to the Spanish Academician, Senor Cotarello, who will purchase this windfall dearly. That comedy of the law courts in which Mme. Humbert played the leading part from 1882 to the eve of her arrest, cost her, on an average between 200,000f. and 250,000f. a year. She kept all that time the ball of litigation constantly rolling. The Crawfords often when sued made default, and then entered an appearance. When a judgment was in their favour she appealed, and she won four times to the Court of Cassation. The cross-suits, rejoinders, motions, counter motions, were endless.

It was impossible to stop without opening the door to all the creditors. While she kept suing the Crawfords, and the Crawfords objecting to judgments in her favour, there were good excuses for not paying what she owed and for borrowing more. The situation she created when she first appeared in a law suit as the legatee of the uncle Crawford dragged her on to perdition. It was a monster over which she had lost control. At one time she thought of finding an issue from the difficulties by obtaining grants of land in Madagascar, and dreaming there gold-mining and grazing companies likely

to have a boom. She got hold of a Governor-General, and sent Romain, her brother, out to prospect along with a mining engineer and a stock farmer. But the indiscretions and the graver misconduct of Romain caused alarm at Government House. They pressed him there to return to France. Still, she might have followed up her Madagascar scheme had M. Felix Faure lived a few years longer, he being one of her good friends. His death blighted many of her hopes. When she found she could do nothing in Madagascar, her great hope lay in her daughter's matrimonial prospects. There seemed every possibility three years ago of a match between Mlle. Humbert and a young statesman whose star then was brilliantly in the ascendant. With a son-in-law in one of the highest political situations, she would be always able to obtain financial information that would enable her to gamble in Rentes with marked cards. The investigating magistrate who is preparing the case against her says: "Her aims were vulgar, but her sustained audacity amazes me. She moved on the slippery brink of a precipice for twenty years without once growing dizzy or losing her foothold. She must have had legal advice; but it seems that the inception of the wide-branching swindle was her own, and that she really had no support from anyone in carrying out her enterprises. Her policy now seems to be not to provoke antagonism, and to sing small."

M. Clemenceau pointed out the other day in the "National Review" the difficulty people have in taking the bearings of politics in another country. This is particularly true just now of French politics in the eyes of foreign observers. Indeed, it must be hard for them to see clearly when Frenchmen themselves are to be found who are quite ignorant of the drift of events in their own country. The issue put before the electorate was as clear as at the last general elections: it was that of the religious orders. There should be no mistake as to that. The Clericals of every shade are already calling out "Sour grapes." "The Senatorial elections," writes M. Paul de Cassagnac, "have taken place amid profound indifference." Really! Then what was the "Patrie Francaise" doing? The "Libre Parole" is never tired of telling us that 38 out of 39 million Frenchmen are Catholics. What were these 38 millions doing? The answer is, that they—or, rather, their representatives—were voting in support of the Government's religious policy, and this fact shows that although religious persecution may be raised as a battle-cry, the issue is another one. There was no anti-clericalism to speak of ten years ago, and there would be none to-day (the idea that a Catholic nation will persecute its own faith is an absurdity) if Clericalism had not shown itself to be a banner to which rallied all the enemies of liberty. M. Combes has been represented by the Nationalist papers as an anti-religious fanatic, and, in fact, as a criminal lunatic. Not only the Premier, but the members of the Cabinet, one and all, are madmen, according to the same authorities. If they are consistent they will have to show that the nation is out of its mind. The elections were far from having the same importance as the recent general elections for the Chamber of Deputies. Still they were something more than by-elections. Every eight years one-third of the Senate is renewed. There were 98 seats vacant—52 held by supporters of the Government, and 46 by Nationalists (all but 7 of the latter declaring themselves Republicans). The majority have wrested 13 seats from the minority, counting 26 on a division. A prominent Opposition candidate, M. Hanoteaux, was beaten in his native Department of Aisne.

General Andre continues to pursue his Socialistic Policy in regard to the army. Two of his recent decrees have created a lively sense of dissatisfaction among the officers of the first line of defence. One abolishes the mess; the other suppresses the old military salute of "Present arms." As to the first, there is less to be said because the officers' mess is hardly the institution that is in the British Army. Officers in a garrison town generally dine together in a room in a chosen restaurant or at a military club; it is not an established affair of the regiment. Nevertheless, the Minister of War's recent "ordonnance" must have a weakening effect on "camaraderie," which gives so healthy an impulse to military life. The abolition of the time-honoured "Portez armes" and "Presentez armes" is more important, and as far as one can judge, has caused the greatest irritation amongst company and commanding officers. It is held to be such a useless interference with military discipline. The salute is the outward sign of respect to authority, and, as such, should surely have been held sacred even by that arch-reformer who is "the man on the white horse." In other respects General Andre appears in the strange guise of a head of a hierarchy with no sympathy with that stern and implicit obedience of men to officers which has hitherto been regarded as the very keystone of military efficiency. One might take as witness his recent speech at Nancy in which he said that obedience was based on conviction. It is hardly surprising that his subordinates who are called to bear the heat and burden of regimental and company administration should desire to annotate this phrase: What sort of conviction? Political conviction? Notwithstanding this curious and almost jealous attitude of the head of the army towards the fine forces under his control, one happily is able to say there is no apparent inefficiency in the officers and rank and file of the military service of France. In a spectacular sense, at any rate, they cut as fine a figure as any army in Europe. That was the general opinion of the late manœuvres. The simplification of drill which is the new spirit abroad has already been taken note of. That is a result largely due to the experience in South Africa, and most of the old battalion drill has gone by the board. Early last year General Andre issued a new provisional drill book containing instructions as to extended order and the taking of cover. That was not generally acted upon at the manœuvres, only two regiments (one of them the Colonial Infantry), adopting the independent tactics which is the gospel of the new school of warfare but probably at the manœuvres this year we shall see a wider acceptance of the idea. The new drill, in its final form, will combine the old and the new systems, and will not be exclusively based on "the lessons of South Africa." With the masses of men at the disposition of France—a general call to arms would mean the placing of three millions of men in the field—the line of battle cannot be indefinitely extended. Supposing only two army corps were engaged, the front, even then, could be made unwieldy by the new system which places responsibility on section commanders. The tendency is to employ the extended order for the advance, and then to gather under coves to deliver the final attack "en masse." That assures the definite result so often wanting from the engagements in the Transvaal.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THERE will be the following Races on Saturday. Entries will be closed at noon on Friday, 30th instant.

Yachts Handicap (class A) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 9=9·6 miles.

Yachts Handicap (class B.) Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 2=6·8 miles.

Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 5=8·8 miles.

Ship's Boats Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 14=38·5 miles.

MR. ALVA'S BENEFIT.

THE performance which has been arranged to take place at the Novelty Theatre to-night is likely to prove a great success. Already a considerable amount of booking has been done, and there is little doubt that there will be a large attendance. A glance at the programme, which is advertised in another column, will be sufficient to show that the entertainment will be well worth patronising.

THE curate of St. Mary's Church, Doncaster, accepted a curious challenge by the workmen employed at the Doncaster Gasworks. He had been at the works and invited the men to attend a special service in the evening, but they replied that they were too tired after their day's work, and added that if he worked, which they said he never did, he would not go to evening services. Thereupon he offered to do a day's work with any of them, and, attired in cricketing costume, he took his place with the other men at the gasworks, and worked from half-past six o'clock in the morning until half-past four in the afternoon, with an interval for dinner, which was brought to him by the vicar, the Rev. T. Collet, who also brought oranges for the other workmen.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

PARTIAL RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

The Bombay Administration Report has just been issued. From it we take the following extracts:—

The recurrence of the particular conditions which have stood out with disastrous prominence in the history of the Bombay Presidency during the last decade continued to be a signal feature of the events of the year 1901-02, the process of recuperation which, it had been hoped, had set in in the previous year in parts of the Presidency, was considerably retarded by a third unfavourable season following immediately on two seasons of more or less intense scarcity. In parts of the Deccan, as well as in Gujarat, the effects of light and intermittent rainfall were aggravated by the ravages of locusts during the kharif season, while the early withdrawal of the later rains caused an almost total failure of the rabi harvest. Relief works were continued throughout the year and attracted almost as large a number as in the previous year, though, owing to the fall in prices, the total numbers relieved showed a considerable decrease. Plague continued to be prevalent, the mortality being the highest on record, but in other respects the public health showed a material improvement. A specially satisfactory feature was the decline in the death-rate from 70 per mille to 57, due to the absence of cholera and of the fever and dysentery which had decimated Gujarat in 1900-1901. Except in Gujarat, the area under cultivation showed a small increase, which was most noticeable in Sind. There was an appreciable decline in crime chiefly in consequence of the breaking up of the Bhil gangs in West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. The depression in the mill trade disappeared with the re-opening of the China markets; and the exports of yarn, as well as the out-put, showed considerable increases. Trade on the whole experienced a brisk revival, the imports and exports at the Ports of Bombay and Karachi reaching the highest level for the last five years; but much of this revival reflected an improvement in districts outside the Presidency. Far more satisfactory were the arrest in the movement of food-stuffs and the beginnings of an increase in exports of grain. With a partial return to normal conditions, there was a revival in civil litigation accompanied by an increase in the revenue from stamps. Better harvests and increased cultivation in Sind, among other causes, accounted for an increase in the Land Revenue. On the whole Provincial Revenues showed some recovery from the depression of previous years. Owing chiefly to the prevalence of plague Primary Education remained at a lower level than it had reached ten years before. Collegiate and Technical Education, however, continued to show an improvement.

FAMINE.

With a light and intermittent monsoon the season of 1901 presented a close resemblance to that of 1900. Breaking late in July, the early rains were only barely sufficient for the kharif crops in the Dakhan and Gujarat, while the winter rains failed almost entirely in Gujarat and were deficient elsewhere. The situation was aggravated by an unprecedented plague of rats and locusts which caused considerable damage in Gujarat and parts of the Dakhan and Karnatak. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Bijapur the estimated outturn of rabi and kharif crops varied from 8 to 45 per cent. of the normal; in Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Poona and Belgaum it was between 50 and 70 per cent., while in the remaining districts it was above 70 cent. The importation of cheaper grain from other parts of India, where the season was more favourable, kept prices at a much lower level than during the previous year. In Gujarat, however, the advantage was partly counterbalanced by the contraction in the supply of edible grass seeds on which large numbers had subsisted for several months, in 1900-1901. Relief measures were continued in Northern Gujarat, in parts of Southern Gujarat, of the Dakhan and Karnatak and in the desert portion of Thar and Parkar. The affected population numbered 4,189 thousands out of a total population of 8,776 thousands.

The decline in the numbers on relief, which had commenced in July 1901, was maintained up the end of November, when the numbers stood at 42,000 as compared with 376,000 at the end of August. From December the numbers rose steadily (excepting a temporary decline in March) till the end of May, when they stood at 230,000. The rainfall of June effected a reduction of 23,000, but in July, owing to the uncertainty of prospects of the season, there was again a rise, and the numbers which at the end of that month stood at 239,000, rapidly went up till the third week of August, when the maximum (400,000) was reached. Since then there has been a steady decrease owing to the favourable turn in the season. The maximum in 1902 was not much lower than the highest number reached in 1901 (477,000), but the total numbers relieved during the year under report were considerably smaller than in the preceding year. This was due mainly to better harvests in Southern Gujarat and the greater part of the Dakhan, and to lower prices.

Except in the Panch Mahals and Khandesh, relief to the able-bodied was given mainly on large works under the Public Works Department Agency. In the two districts named, where the bulk of the relief population consisted of Bhils or other aboriginal tribes, the system of small village works prevailed, large works being at the same time opened in other parts of the district. Special relief to weavers in their own craft was given on a small scale from State funds, supplemented by grants from charitable funds, in some talukas of Bijapur, and from Municipal funds in the towns of Gokak and Athni in the Belgaum District.

Owing to the continued deficiency in rainfall the sub-soil water level became much lower than in the preceding year, and further grants for the temporary improvement of water-supply had to be made. In Gujarat special facilities were afforded to the people in the way of expert advice, and boring appliances were distributed in rural tracts.

There was no scarcity of fodder and no special measures were required for the preservation of agricultural cattle.

The expenditure on direct famine relief from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902 amounted to nearly 79 lakhs of rupees, the indirect charges to about 6 1-2 lakhs, while between July 1901 and March 1902 a sum of 15 1-2 lakhs was disbursed from charitable relief funds. In April 1902 the District Officers had in their hands nearly 4 lakhs of charitable funds, all of which has probably been since utilised. Tagai loans for well-sinking and for other agricultural purposes were granted in the affected tracts to the extent of about 50 lakhs of rupees during the financial year 1901-1902 and a further sum of nearly 17 lakhs was advanced up to the end of July 1902. Out of the total land revenue demand (364 lakhs of rupees in round figures) of the Gujarat, Dakhan and Karnatak districts for the revenue year 1901-1902, including arrears on account of former years, 219 lakhs were collected or in process of collection at the end of the year, and 145 lakhs remitted. The remission in the Thar and Parkar district amounted to Rs. 1,16,000.

For the twelve months ending 31st July 1902, the death-rate per mille was 48 in Gujarat and the affected districts of Karnatak and 34 in the Dakhan compared with a decennial mean of 35 per mille. For the affected districts as a whole it was 40 per mille. The high mortality in Gujarat was due to fever and in Karnatak to plague.

Among Native States, Palanpur and the small States of the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies, in Northern Gujarat, were the most severely affected by famine, and there was considerable immigration into British territory from those States as well as from Kathiawar, Baroda and Marwar. None of the other States was seriously affected.

PLAGUE.

There was a very material recrudescence of plague during the year, 281,740 cases and 205,920 deaths being registered up to May 31st, against 55,915 cases and 44,040 deaths for the same period in 1900-1901.

During the month of June 1901 the usual general subsidence of plague in the Presidency took place, the numbers of cases and deaths reported being 3,143 and 2,253, respectively. The figures rose during July (8,165 cases 5,881 deaths), August (17,942 cases, 12,978 deaths), September (33,173 cases, 23,444 deaths), and October (45,015 cases, 31,739 deaths); a slight improvement was noticeable during November (39,377 cases, 29,101 deaths), December (29,871 cases 22,193 death) and January 902 (27,493 cases, 20590 deaths) after which the figures remained steady in February (28,475 cases 20,865 deaths and March (27,887 cases, 20,204 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases largely diminished—13,872 cases and 13,125 deaths being reported in April and 4,357 cases and 3,569 deaths in May.

In Bombay City the disease was at its worst during February (3,245 cases, 2,568 deaths), March (4,325 cases, 3,656 deaths) and April 1902 (3,242 cases 2,833 deaths).

In Karachi the disease was present throughout the year, becoming epidemic from October 1901 until the end of the year. There were 2,494 cases and 2,025 deaths in all.

The Districts and States most seriously affected were Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country, Khandesh, Poona, Kaira, Surat, Broach, Kathiawar, Cutch, Sholapur and Ahmedabad.

Indigenous plague also appeared in the districts of Thana, Nasik, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad, and in the States of Janjira, Rewa Kantha, Sachin and Savanur, but in none of them did it assume a serious form. The epidemics which occurred in the towns of Bombay, Karachi, Belgaum, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Cutch Mandvi, were milder than in previous years, while in the towns of Broach, Dharwar and Hubli they were more severe.

There were no important changes in the plague administration or the plague policy during the year. The charge of plague operations and the executive control of the medical and nursing establishments in the City of Bombay were, during the year transferred to the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

In October 1901 Palghar and Anand on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Kalyan and Sholapur on the G. I. P. Railway, and Poona and Hubli on the S. M. Railway were made Medical Inspection stations. In March 1902, however, the inspection stations at Poona, Sholapur and Hubli were closed, Dhond and Manmad on the G. I. P. Railway being opened instead.

Sea Inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations continued on the same lines as in the previous year.

The incidence of the disease amongst Europeans was as follows:—Bombay City, 20 cases 13 deaths, as against 16 cases 7 deaths in the previous year; in the mofussil 3 cases, 1 death, the same as last year.

The greater part of Sind, the districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, and the States of Akalkot, Bhor, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi were free from indigenous plague.

The people availed themselves of inoculation to a less extent than in the previous year, the distribution of the operations performed being as follows:—Bombay City, 1,054; Poona District, 8,895; Karachi City, 680; Kanara District, 530; Belgaum District, 1,049; and other places, 2,173, a total of 14,381, against 28,546 in the previous year.

NATIVE STATES.

Out of the 363 Native States under the political control of the Bombay Government, 15 were under British administration at the end of the year. Two of these, Vaso and Dabhalia, were brought under management in consequence of indebtedness. Pdar was released from management on the installation of His Highness Major General Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratab Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., C.B., A.D.C., on the vacant Gadi.

The season was only slightly more favourable than that of 1900-1901. The light and intermittent character of the monsoon was particularly in the Gujerat States insufficient for the kharif crops, while the rabi suffered severely from damage caused by rats and locusts. In the Palanpur Agency, the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha States relief was organised early in the cold weather and continued throughout the year, on the Dakhan the affected districts were Jath and Daphlapur. Food stuffs, however, never advanced in price to any marked degree, and there was a very appreciable diminution in the proportions of violent crime. Except in Kolhapur, the Southern Maratta Country and the Khairpur State there was a material amelioration in the public health. Births were more numerous than in the previous year by 2,011, while the number of deaths decreased by 97,177. The improvement in the death rate was chiefly marked in the Mahi Kantha States. In Kolhapur, and more particularly in the States of the Southern Mahratta Country, there was a very severe outbreak of plague, no less than 19,010 deaths being registered in the latter district alone. There was no marked fluctuation in registration or civil litigation. In spite of a decrease in the number of schools, the attendance of pupils improved by 6,730, the increase being chiefly found in the States of the Northern Division. The revenue collections amounted to Rs. 3,91,03,188, an advance of Rs. 38,91,624 on the figures for the previous year, but still considerably short of the average anterior to the famine. Many of the Gujarat States, notably those of the Mahi Kanthal and Rewa Kantha Agencies were compelled to raise loans from Government to meet urgent administration charges. The substitution of British Indian for local currency was completed in Cambay. The sea-borne import trade of Cutch and the maritime States of Kathiawar showed a further decline as compared with the previous year, the decrease being due to a largely diminished demand for food stuffs. The exports from the Kathiawar ports, on the other hand, advanced very considerably.

CROP AREAS.

Notwithstanding an increase of 8 per cent. in the net area cropped, the area under cultivation was still short of that anterior to the famine by a million and a half acres. The increase of the year was chiefly in the Gujarat and Dakhan districts. In Sindh, where the exceptional character of the inundation of 1900-1901 had afforded special facilities for cultivation, there was a decrease of 9 per cent. but the area cropped was well up to the average. Among food crops the most noticeable increase was in jowari, while the area under bajri showed a contraction to the extent of two lakhs of acres. The area under cotton was well above the average; but that under oil-seeds, though showing an improvement over the previous year's figures, was still only two-thirds of that returned in 1895-96. In Sind the only noticiable increases were in the areas under rice wheat and cotton, that under jowar having contracted by 32 per cent. The total area irrigated from all sources in the Presidency showed a slight increase, but there was a fall of 4 per cent. in the area in Sind.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

There was a considerable decline amounting to 31 lakhs in the advances both for permanent improvements and for seed and cattle. In the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, however, loans for seed reached a higher figure than in the previous year. In Sind, except in the Karachi District, the disbursements under both Tagavi Acts were much higher. The total amount advanced in the Presidency and Sind was Rs. 59,99,270.

TRADE.

The revival in the sea-borne trade of the Presidency as evidenced by the increase of 15 per cent. in the aggregate total, has already been referred to above. Accompanied as it was by a decline of 7 per cent. in the coasting trade—which represents a falling off in the movement of grain to famine-stricken districts—the increase of 17 1-2 crores in the value of the foreign trade is an indication of the recovery from the depression of the last five years. Simultaneously with a decline of 56 lakhs in the imports of grain and pulse, there was an increase of over 100 lakhs in the imports of yarn and textile fabrics. The largest increase, however, was one of 1,057 lakhs in exports of Indian produce. The exports of Indian cotton manufactures of seeds and raw cotton touched the highest figures for many years. On the other hand, the small exports of grain, which in spite of an increase of 21 lakhs are still far lower than they were before the famine, indicate that the recovery of normal conditions is yet far from complete. As in previous years, the bulk of Indian merchandise was destined for China and Japan. There was no arrest in the decline in the export trade of foreign merchandise to the East Coast of Africa and to Western Asia which, before the establishment of direct communication between Europe and these countries had constituted an important branch of the commerce of Bombay. Transactions in treasure showed an increase in imports of silver for mint purposes and in exports of coined silver to China, the Straits, Ceylon, East Africa and Arabia. Gold exports and imports showed a decline.

Exclusive of Government stores and treasure, the value of the trade of port of the Karachi advanced by 72 per cent. As in the case of the port of Bombay the imports of textile fabrics from Europe account for the large increase in imports. Beet sugar from Austria-Hungary consequent on the kartel system improved by 22 lakhs, and has practically displaced local and Mauritius produce. The export trade, though it did not attain the dimensions of 1898-1899, more than doubled itself, the increase being distributed over grain, pulse and rice. The decline in Indian tea was maintained, the quantity exported being only one-eighth of the exports of the previous year. The coasting trade of the Province improved by 28 per cent., while the trade with subordinate ports declined by 20 per cent.

At Aden there was an expansion both in the import and export trade. The total value of the commerce of the port in all its branches showed an advance of Rs. 285 lakhs, of which Rs. 135 lakhs were contributed by the foreign trade.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works declined from 235 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 34 lakhs were debited to Provincial Revenues and Rs. 11 lakhs to Local Funds, the rest being Imperial charges. The bulk of the latter expenditure (Rs. 48 lakhs) was in connection with famine relief only Rs. 6 lakhs being incurred on Military and Civil Imperial works. Under Famine Relief works nearly Rs. 24 lakhs were expended on Irrigation works and Rs. 15 lakhs on Communications. Famine labour was also employed, though to a less extent than in the previous year, on Railway works, such as the Godhra-Baroda Chord and the Sabarmati-Ahmedabad-Dholka Railways, the earth-work of the latter being completed during the year. Under Provincial work the bulk of the expenditure (24 lakhs) was incurred on Civil Buildings and Communications.

IRRIGATION.

The entire outlay on Irrigation Works other than those carried out for Famine Relief amounted as in the previous year, to 54 lakhs. This expenditure was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 7 to 2.

In the Presidency proper the principal canal works in progress were the Nira, the Mutha, the Yerla Right Bank and the Girak Canals. The operations on the Measwad and Ashti Tanks were pushed forward. In Gujarat a special survey was undertaken with a view to construction of irrigation tanks and to improving existing ones. The total area irrigated from the Dakhan and Gujarat works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 128,171 acres against 124 972 acres in the previous year. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 8, 222,709 as against Rs. 6,70,788 in 1900-1901.

In Sind the inundation, though it did not compare favourably with that of the previous year, was quite up to the average. The principal original works in progress during the year included the construction of the Uch and Manuot Begwahs 29 and 9 miles in length respectively, the opening of the Mahiwah and the extension and improvement of the Jamras, Dad and Nasrat Canals. The capital outlay on the Jamras Canal was 4 1-2 lakhs; the area irrigated from it improved by 60,000 acres to 223,000, the revenue being estimated at Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs. The area irrigated by all classes of works in the Province was 2,586,363 acres against 3,043,857 acres of the previous year. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 60,81,616, of which Rs. 2,55,118 were on account of direct and Rs 58,26,498 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,92,284 and Rs. 66,26,079 respectively.

RAILWAYS.

With the opening of the Petlad-Cambay branch of the B. B. & C. I. Railway the mileage under the control of the Bombay Government was increased to 7,716 miles. In addition there were 262 miles under construction. The most serious accident was a collision on the Indian Midland Railway in which two passengers were injured. The most important gross earnings were on the G. I. P. Railway (416 lakhs), the B. B. and C. I. Railway (159 lakhs) and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (278 lakhs). The proportion of expenses to gross earnings was lowest on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway (40 per cent.).

FINANCE: GENERAL.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local receipt amounted to Rs. 14,81,58,003 as compared with Rs. 17,00,81,941 in 1900-1901. The expenditure also declined from Rs. 12,73,92,417 in 1900-1901 to Rs. 7,90,26,471. The surplus amounted to Rs. 6 91,31,532.

Imperial receipts declined from Rs. 11,27,72,630 to Rs. 8,46,12,002. The chief fluctuations were a decline of 276 lakhs in receipts of the Mint which in the previous year had realised nearly 3 1-2 crores from the coinage of silver, a decrease of nearly 44 lakhs in receipts from opium sales, and a decline of 2 lakhs in forest receipts. Against these must be set an increase of 3 1-2 lakhs in Land Revenue, of 49 1-2 lakhs from Custom receipts, and of 3 lakhs under Salt. The expenditure on account of Imperial charges was Rs. 1,55,25,697, a decline of Rs. 3,43,57,748 on the previous year's figures, of which the bulk (251 lakhs) was merely nominal, being incurred on operations connected with the coinage of silver referred to above. Famine relief charges were less by 61 lakhs and Forest expenditure diminished by 3 1-2 lakhs.

There was no opening balance to the credit of Provincial Revenues, which increased by Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 5,15,12,942. The improvement was general, but was chiefly noticeable in receipts under Land Revenue (61 lakhs), Stamps (2 lakhs) and Excise (10 lakhs). The most important decreases were under Forest (29 lakhs) and Local Funds Contributions (1½ lakhs). The total expenditure was Rs. 4,56,76,239 against Rs. 4,52,20,304 in the previous year. The main decreases were under Assignments and Compensation (12¾ lakhs), Forest (3 1-2 lakhs) and Medical (12 lakhs), against which must be set increases in Education and under Miscellaneous charges. The closing balance was Rs. 58,33,703.

MINT.

The value of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for silver fell by 200 lakhs, 130 lakhs of silver coins from Kotah, Jhalawad and Cambay were received for re-coinage into British Indian rupees, while the Exchange Banks tendered 64 lakhs of silver bullion for coinage into British dollars. Rupees to the value of Rs. 335 lakhs and small coin to the value of Rs. 2 lakhs were coined during the year, as also more than 25 1-2 millions of British dollars on behalf of silver tenderers.

LAND REVENUE.

The Land Revenue demand for 1901-1902 was Rs. 3,90,54,494. The collections, including arrears of previous years, improved by Rs. 142,76,128 to Rs. 4,87,74,894. The improvement was shared by all districts and coercive measures were only required in 842 cases.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of institutions, private and State, as well as of patients show a considerable increase. Excepting in Gujarat the attendance at hospitals seems to have returned to the normal. The death-rate at the State and aided institutions declined to 10 per mille. Admissions for cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, especially in Gujarat, fell considerably. On the other hand admissions for affections of the eye and ear, intestinal worms and respiratory diseases increased. The mortality from surgical operations was slightly lower than in the previous year. The total income fell by Rs. 30,000, while the charges showed inappreciable variation.

The daily average population of the six Lunatic Asylums was slightly lower than in the previous year. The health of the inmates was satisfactory, and the number of deaths declined by nearly one-half. There was only a slight variation in the number of cases of insanity caused by excessive indulgence in narcotics and intoxicating liquors.

There was a decrease in the expenditure incurred by the Municipality of Bombay and by the District Municipalities on sanitation. Conservancy charges were higher in Sind owing to the special expenditure at Karachi and Umarkot. The Municipalities of the northern Division were compelled in view of the conditions of the year to incur a greater outlay on water-supply. No important drainage works were undertaken during the year, nor was any progress possible in the introduction of the Village Sanitation Act.

EDUCATION.

Excluding the private schools—some of which are purely Koran schools, while in other the statistical returns are hardly trustworthy—there was a slight decline both in the number of, and attendance at, the public educational institutions. The decline is entirely confined to Primary Education for boys which in the past year touched the lowest level of the decennium, the number of pupils being 437,143 as against 455,129 in 1891. Simultaneously with this decrease there has been a steady advance in the number of Primary Schools for girls, which now stands at 768 with an attendance of 76,568—an increase of nearly 100 schools since 1891. Collegiate and Secondary Education continued on the upward grade and do not appear to have been affected in any way by the adverse conditions of the last five years. Similarly there has been a marked advance in technical institutions, of which excluding training schools, there were in 1901 thirty-five with an attendance of 3,179 pupils as against 32 with 2,222 pupils in 1891. Of Training Schools for masters and mistresses there were 17 with an attendance of 848. Night schools, on the other hand, in 1901 numbered 107—less than half of what they were in 1891. The revival of Mahomedan education, which received a stimulus in the Educational Conferences held in Surat in 1901 and in Bombay and Hyderabad in 1902, is evidenced by the increase since 1891 of 15,417 in the number of Mahomedan pupils. Two important changes were introduced in Sind: the registration of Koran Schools, which combine the reading of the Koran with an adequate secular instruction in Arabic-Sindhi, and the establishment of boarding houses for sons of Zamindars at Karachi, Larkhana and Mirpur Khas. As regards backward classes and aboriginal tribes, the greatest improvement was shown in the Central Division, there being now as many as 160 members of these classes in the Nagar Industrial School alone. The past year also witnessed an improvement in the education of these classes in the Northern Division, but in most of the Gujarat States, progress was considerably retarded by famine. The growing necessity for accommodation for boarders especially, as remarked above, in Sind is apparent in the large number of hostels maintained by private funds, some of these aided by Government grants, in addition to the eleven Government boarding houses. Increased attention was paid to physical training in elementary as well as secondary Schools.

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province throughout India is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay	11319	1555	1555	...	1158	1158	— 397
Central Provinces ...		4332	15651	16215	4531	30745	+ 5095
Total British Provinces ...	11319	5887	17206	16215	5689	21904	+ 4698
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	654	654	...	650	650	— 4
Total Native States ...	...	654	654	...	650	650	— 4
Grand Total ...	11319	6541	17860	16215	6339	22554	+ 469

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

LECTURE BY MR. K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR

At the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., A.S.A.A. Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, delivered an interesting lecture on Higher Commercial Education and Our Universities, a summary of which appeared in our issue of yesterday.

The Lecturer said:—I feel extremely thankful to the Directors of the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute for the honour they have done me in inviting me to deliver an address to-night. I am doubly thankful to them for their having allowed me to address you on a subject which has engaged my attention since the conclusion of the labours of Lord Ripon's Education Commission. When in 1883 I was called upon to organize and work the first Indian Commercial School in connection with Pachayappa's College, Madras, the advocates of commercial education had to contend with difficulties of various kinds, as commercial education had not then been recognized as a portion of Technical Education. Technical education was then taken to be neither more or less than Industrial Education. It was then thought that the only useful work which could be done by a commercial school was to teach its students to write a good hand and make the simpler arithmetical calculations with rapidity and accuracy. In the course of 5 or 6 years the commercial schools of Madras were able to convince the public that they could teach their students much more than this, and that they could turn out young men qualified for work in the Correspondence and Accounts Department of mercantile houses. The commercial schools of Madras and Bombay have already proved their ability to turn out Accountants and Auditors, Shorthand Writers and Reporters, Banking, Shipping and Insurance clerks qualified to enter upon their duties without a period of apprenticeship. The utility of the schools engaged in imparting elementary and secondary commercial education is now so readily acknowledged on all hands that a further development of such schools may be considered to be well assured,

THE AIM OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

But commercial education will not deserve the attention which is claimed for it if Commercial Institutions are merely intended to divert young men from one kind of quill driving to another kind of quill driving from clerkships in Government offices to clerkships in mercantile offices. The advocates of commercial education have always had a much higher object in view than inducing a few young men to enter mercantile service. Commercial education cannot be deemed to be a portion of technical education unless the training imparted enables our young men, the brightest of our youths to become traders, merchants and bankers. It is the higher commercial education to enable our youths to make themselves and their country rich by becoming import and export merchants. In this commercial capital of India it is needless for me to enlarge upon the honourable and lucrative nature of a merchant's career. Let our young men look about and enquire who are our richest men in this city or in this continent of India, who again are the millionaries of Europe and America, and to whom we owe our largest charities. They will find that in nearly every case our richest men and our greatest benefactors have been our merchants. The lawyer enriches himself at the expense of his clients; the doctor enriches himself at the expense of his patients though he gives them in return health which, it is true, is an essential requisite for the acquisition of wealth. The salaried official enriches neither himself nor his country. The producer and the manufacturer enrich themselves as well as their country. The merchant enables the manufacturer to find a market for his manufactured commodities enriches himself and his manufacturer, stimulates production and thus enriches his country. Neither the manufacturer nor the merchant can prove a success unless and until they both co-operate. Markets for commodities are as great a necessity for the producer as fields of production are a necessity for the continued existence of a market. The manufacturer's occupation will be gone the moment he ceases to be a merchant or ceases to co-operate with a merchant. In the words of a well-known writer "without commerce, industry must be intermittent." The inter-dependence of commerce and industry is so real and obvious that it is difficult to realize why in the past and to some extent even now commercial education has not been recognized to be an integral and important portion of technical education. It is readily recognized that preliminary training is necessary for a young man who desires to become a mechanical or electrical engineer, a manufacturer of glass or pottery, a spinner or a weaver while it is thought that buying and selling are sufficiently simple operations in which any young man born of a wealthy father may readily engage himself.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

The industrial and commercial schools of America and Germany have enabled Americans and Germans to dispute the commercial supremacy of the British Isles. This is now so well recognized in England that serious attempts are being made to develop an organized system of commercial education.

Such an eminent statesman as the leader of the House of Commons, the Right Hon'ble Arthur J. Balfour, recently remarked, "It is strange that we who are thus concerned with this universal commerce should be a nation that has lagged behind all the great nations in the world not merely in commercial education, which is a portion of technical education, but also in many of the wider and more important aspects of national education." In the words of Sir William Preece, K. C. B. "the Americans and the Germans are ousting the British out of their markets not so much by any superiority in the quality of their goods, but by their superior knowledge of the demands of the markets, by the establishment of new markets, by better and more direct communication with foreign countries, by superior methods and business ways, by establishing regular intelligence departments, and above all by possessing and exercising superior commercial knowledge." If Europe and America and above all by possessing and exercising superior commercial knowledge." If Europe and America with their accumulated experience and prestige consider it necessary to make commerce a subject of serious study if such leading commercial countries as England and America, Japan and Germany, consider higher commercial education necessary for the advancement of their commerce, how much more essential must it be to organize commercial colleges in this vast continent of India so bountifully endowed by Nature, but so little exploited by us. We are so thankful to the Almighty for having made our country so rich in natural resources that we do not care to teach our young men what India is capable of achieving in the world of industry and commerce.

It is often argued that Commercial Colleges cannot produce merchants as the majority of our students are too poor to be in a position to start a business. It is forgotten or ignored that the success of a merchant depends more upon his business knowledge and capacity than upon his command of capital. In the words of Mr. Andrew Carnegy the multi-millionnaire, "The millionnaires who are in active control started as poor boys and were trained in that sternest but most efficient of all schools—Poverty. In the mercantile, commercial, and financial departments it is the poor office-boy who proves to be the Merchant Prince in disguise. Capitalists trust the saving young man. For every 100 dollars you can produce as the result of hard-won savings, Midas will lend or credit a thousand, for every thousand, fifty thousand. It is the first 100 dollars saved, which tell." Mr. Carnegie goes on to say "It is a great mistake for young men to say to themselves 'Oh, we cannot enter into business,'" If any of you have saved as much as a 100 dollars, I do not know any branch of business into which you cannot plunge at once. "Capital is not requisite. Family influence passes for nothing," says Mr. Carnegie. "Real ability, the capacity for doing things never was so eagerly searched for as now, and never commanded such rewards. It is the fashion to pity the young man who is not born with a silver spoon in his mouth; but I heartily subscribe to President Garfield's doctrine that the richest heritage a man can be born to is poverty. I would almost as soon give a young man a curse as burden him with the Almighty Dollar."

UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE.

Professor Marshall, the great modern writer on economics has for years advocated the institution of University degrees in economics and commerce. According to that economist, the chief difficulty in starting a business is not as alleged, the want of Capital but the absence of 'Personal Capital" i.e., the absence of business ability and knowledge. To quote Prof. Marshall "Bankers have no class prejudices and care nothing for social distinction, they would promptly lend it to any one of whose business ability and honesty they were convinced." "The son of a man already established in business," says Mr. Marshall, "starts with so many advantages that we might expect businessmen to constitute a sort of a caste; dividing among their sons the chief posts of command, and founding hereditary dynasties which ruled certain branches of trade for many generations together. But it is not so." If the merchant's profession is so lucrative, and if poor boys

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. WADDY was a genial, good, human creature, says M. A. No man probably ever disliked him; and probably he never disliked any man. With a round, open face, with venerable white hair and venerable white whiskers, with a smile genial, broad and ready, with tremendous flow of speech, exuberant gesture, a certain theatricality of deliverance, and, in addition, a little touch of the lay preacher, he was just the kind of man that people found it easy to laugh at to ridicule, and to love, all at the same time. He was worldly and other-worldly, but more other-worldly than worldly, for he was too good-natured a man ever to grip for himself the good things of life. In the House of Commons he was not at his best; I only heard him make one effective speech there during all the years he represented a consituency, but on the platform—especially at a bye-election—he was wonderful.

He was wonderful, partly because, like the late Dr. Parker he resorted to somewhat daring effects. One night, for instance, at an election in the Midlands, he took a foot-rule out of his pocket, and began measuring the address of the Conservative candidate. And first taking up one subject, which he alleged the Conservative Ministry of the day had neglected, he substracted three inches off the address and then triumphantly exclaimed, "There are only nine inches now left of the Tory address." Then he took up another subject; again, of course, a nefarious Tory Ministry had done nothing. Off came two inches more. "And now," said Mr. Waddy, "there are only seven inches left of the Tory address." And so he went on until, amid thunders of applause, he was able to prove conclusively that there wasn't a single scrap or fraction of an inch left out of the Tory address. The audience, I need not say, watched these proceedings with ever-increasing excitement and delight, and Mr. Waddy sat down amid a cyclone of cheers.

In court I believe, he fought like a demon for his clients. There was no case too weak for him to fight; he never had a client who was not the most innocent and wronged of men or women; and he appealed to his juries in even a small case, as though their verdict would shake the sphere, and make the universe rock uncertain between the usual procession of the sun and stars, in a great and anarchic upheaval. He was, in short, volcanic, lachrymose, indignant, soothing, soft—went through the whole gamut of oratorical emotion whenever he stood up to wrest a verdict. And this ebullience was so good-natured withal, so simple, so transparent, that people both laughed at and ridiculed and loved the man.

The layman, above all the lawyer and the politician who occupies the pulpit, is not always popular. There is a certain sense of incongruity—perhaps of time serving and office-seeking—in the combination, that offends taste. But in Mr. Waddy there was no room for such a feeling. His religion, like himself, was jolly, breezy, unconventional; it corresponded, too, with a good heart and a human neighbourliness in all his relations. He wished everybody well, and, so far as he could, and according to his light, he tried to leave the world the better and the happier, which, perhaps, is as great an achievement as if he had attained to a judgeship in the High Court instead of in the County Court.

I ought to say something about the very much discussed individuality of the companion and lover of the Crown Princess of Saxony. M. Giron is apparently the very kind of man created by nature for the part he has played in this Royal drama of passion and recklessness. He is to say the least of it, a little romantic and feather brained. So much was this the case that his brother, who is a captain in the Belgian Army, applied to the Belgian Courts to declare the lad incapable of taking care of his money, and to appoint a family council to do it for him. The trial was reported pretty fully at the time; and the case has been dug up since the youth obtained his present prominence. One of the charges brought against young Giron was that he had not adopted any regular profession; another that he had embarked a good deal of money in a horse speculation in which another brother was interested; a third that he had spent £120 in a journey to Italy; and a fourth that he had expressed an intention of surrendering £2,200—which was his only resource except the £400 he had invested with the horse-breeding brother. The Court gave judgment, however, in the lad's favour, and he was spared the family council.

He is tall, slight, good-looking, and evidently just the kind of youth to have his imagination fired by such a proposal as the love of a Crown Princess. But I should not think him a very safe man to start out on a journey for bread-winning—especially if I had been a Princess, and had never known a want.

Mlle. Wilhelmine Adamovics, the fourth person in the quartette of lovers in this Royal romance, is not easy to describe; for I find so many different accounts of her. I presume she must have beauty of some kind to account for the infatuated love which she kindled; but in one newspaper I find the statement that "Mlle. Adamovics is twenty-five years old, tall, dark, robust, decidedly ugly, uneducated, not over-refined." Her two sisters, I learn from the same authority, are ballet girls. All three are daughters of a minor post-office official, and were born at Iglau, in Bohemia, where the Archduke was for some time colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot. Until recently Wilhelmine, with her sisters Clara and Augustine, lived in a sumptuously furnished villa in the suburb of Wahring, purchased by the Archduke for £5,000.

Wahring is a pleasant retreat—what one would call a villa-resident quarter. The villa in which Mlle. Adamovics lived formerly belonged to Herr Hans Richter, the celebrated musician, and was purchased from him when he was leaving for London. Here is description of the villa, which may be found interesting: In the centre of a large garden, separated from the street by a wrought-iron railing and a hedge of neatly-trimmed shrubs, stands the square, compact, one-storied building, with balcomes and wide bay windows. A few steps lead up to the vestibule, which gives access to a handsomely furnished suite, consisting of dining and reception rooms, with spacious hearths and a special suite of three apartments, used by the Archduke when stopping at the villa. In the upper story are the five rooms formerly occupied by Fraulein Adamovics, all equipped with the most modern conveniences and furnished in luxurious style. The villa now belongs to Herr Hamburger, who bought it and its entire contents for 100,000 kronen, and he has left it in practically the same condition as he found it in on taking possession last May.

The hatred which the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand had for the burdens and obligations of a Royal position is curiously common enough in the Austrian house. A French journalist tells that one day he was in company of the Crown Prince Rudolph—he who ended so disastrously—when there arrived from Paris a statuette of Maria Theresa. The Crown Prince looked on the statuette long and attentively; and then he suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, there's an Imperial brow that does not seem to feel the sorrowful weight of the crown which she wears with such distinction. The Crown—what a burden for one who does not believe any longer in monarchy!"

The same correspondent was present when another Archduke—he who became John Orth—was explaining to a dumfounded Englishman at Wiesbaden the disgusting position of a Royalty who could do nothing decent in the world's work because of the restrictions of his rank and position.

Here is a letter, writes "M. A. P." bearing the Aden postmark, which I have just received from a Durbar-bound correspon dent: "Quite one of the most interesting personalities on board the s. s. Abrabia, the great Durbar boat, is the Grand Duke of Hesse. Brimming over with high spirits, he is as simple and lighthearted as a schoolboy out for a holiday, and spends his time principally in skipping and rushing about the deck from one group of people to another, always enthusiastic, always happy. He is a splendid acrobat, I saw him this morning teaching MR. Mortimer Menpes how to sketch on the sole of his foot, using that member as a rest. When talking he always sits cross-legged, Oriental fashion, for, as he naively remarked to me the other day, he is ever inclined to swing his legs as well as his arms in order the better to express his feelings. Among his many talents the Grand Duke is an artist to his finger tips. The other evening at Port Said I was standing on deck looking at a lovely nocturno, when I suddenly heard a voice behind me say, 'Heavens! what a subject for Whilster!' I turned rapidly, imagining that it must be E. T. Reed, of 'Punch,' who thus addressed me, and found myself, to my great astonishment, face to face with the Grand Duke. Then he began to talk of art, English art and English painters, in the most intimate way, cleverly, enthusiastically, with all the ease of an artist born

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of December were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	657	578
Karachi	102	69
Poona (including cantonment,)	802	716
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	484	354
Panch Mahals	451	321
Kaira	1633	1105
Broach	8	8
Surat	647	582
Thana	296	237
Khandeish	4789	3397
Nasik	2510	2134
Poona (excluding City)	1469	1146
Satara	5989	4449
Sholapur	2899	2123
Ahmednagar	739	588
Kolaba	85	57
Ratnagiri	8	5
Belgaum	5498	4036
Dharwar	7434	5499
Bijapur	1045	898
Kanara	82	35
Hyderabad (Sind)	67	58
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	587	411
Kolhapur	4388	3150
Mahi Kantha	15	14
Rewa Kantha	18	10
Baroda territory	1199	795
Cambay	121	106
Darampur Sachin and Baunda.	15	17
Janjira	29	22
Akalkot	292	189
Aundh	257	151
Bhor	71	50
Savanur	376	378
Total	45,101	33,999
Month of November	37,049	27,438
Total to date	9,22,004	7,00,624

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th January.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L gun drill at both Head quarters this evening at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be a meeting of the Bom Vol Arty, Carbine Association, at the Corps Club this evening at 6 45 p m.
3. There will be a meeting of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at (Nesbit Lane Head quarters) after drill this evening.
4. The following reversion takes place in No 2 Co:—Sergt G L Chard reverts to Gunner at his own request.
5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps:—Gr C F Veale.
6. Trumpeter R Hogan having transferred from No. 3 Co Poona, is posted to No. 4 Sub-divn No. 1 Co Bombay.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th January.

1. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.
2. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade to-day, (Thursday), the 29th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 2922 Vol C R Rean, C Coy, from the 24th January to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

775 A-1900—In person—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.

339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lillathar Dhalloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

182-02—Framjee and D—Ali M Nensey vs Karrimbhai Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M and Wadia and G.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sittaram Nathmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

785-02—Little and Co—John A E Begbie and another vs Canji Purbat and Co—Matubhoy J and M (for the trial of a preliminary issue.)

Long Causes.

484-1831-00—Malvi H and M—Thakordas Fatechund vs Narandas Kanjee and others—Smetham B and N. M D and J.

684-02—Captain and V—Abdool Rahim bin Mohidin Shele vs Hissamoodin Mahomed Hosan—Tayabjee D and Co.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Malhuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

368-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcoorewai Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoo libai, widow and others—M J and H. C Land O and B Raghavaya.

317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and another vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Omar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co—

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Belgaum and Sholapur, a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa and Jacobabad, pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures remain much the same as yesterday. The maximum varied from 93° at Bellary and Cuddapah to 63° at Lahore, and the minimum from 33° at Jacobabad to 75° at Negapatam and Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in Ceylon and at Trichinopoly and Delhi. Humidity has increased considerably at Coimbatore, Akola, Raipur, Rajkot, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Deesa.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Colombo.

Weather.—Fine weather prevails everywhere.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the ollowing results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	15	34
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Paraswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	19	36
E Chetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	12	32
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	5	2	11
Water Division	2	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	17
Total	81	65	167
Total plague deaths to date	123,743	103,496	
Same date last year	99	53	163

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

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In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

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In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

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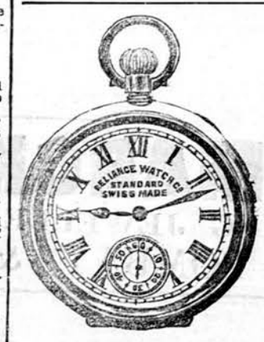

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You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.

Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

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WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on." Estd. since 1829.

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POZZI.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. The public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

John Wilkinson

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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THE CREAM OF EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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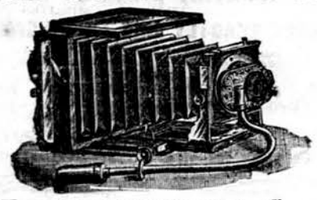

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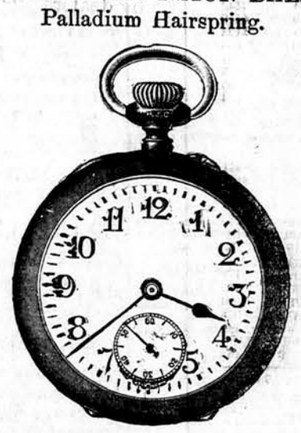

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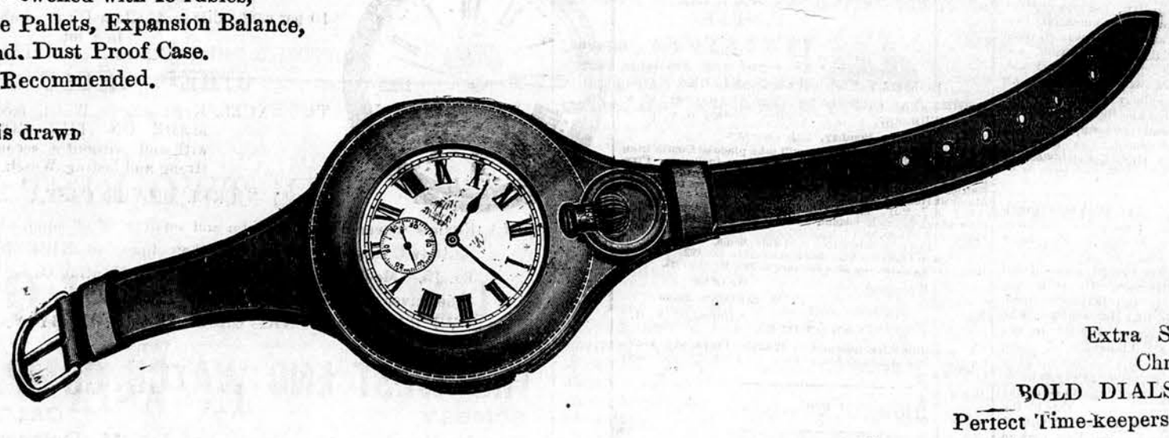

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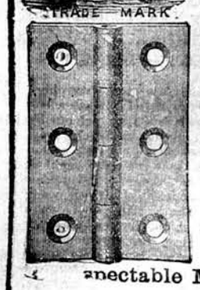

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